The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI....NO. 4802.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 14 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Fenians Making Further Trouble in Ireland.

Landing of a Fenian Party at Valentia.

Supposed Designs Against the Atlantic Cable.

The Military Authorities Looking After Them.

The Suez Canal Open to Navigation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenians Gathering in Ireland—Troops Sent in Pursuit.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Feb. 14.

News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched toward Kenmare. Troops and artillery have been sent in pursuit.

Two Ship Loads of Fenians Landed at Valencia—Supposed Designs Against the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valencia.

Sir HUGH ROSE, the Commanding General of the troops in Ireland, and Lord NAAS leave for Ireland at once.

There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the Cable.

The Trial of Gov. Eyre—The Confederation of British America.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The British Government will assume the legal expenses of the defence of Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, whose trial is now progressing.

The bill for a confederation of British North America only embraces the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

EGYPT.

The Suez Canal Open to Navigation.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A number of vessels have passed through the Suez Canal.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolt in Paraguay—Conspiracy Against Lopez.

LISBON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that a rebellion had broken out in Paraguay, which seriously threatened the power and life of President Lopez.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14—Noon.

Consols at 90⅞ for money.

American Securities as follows:

United States Five-Twenties..........73¾

Illinois Central Shares..........78½

Erie Railway Shares..........40¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 14—Noon.

United States Bonds at 76¾.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 14—Noon.

Rentes are declining.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 91 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties..........73¾

Illinois Central Shares..........78½

Erie Railway Shares..........40

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 14—Noon.

COTTON—The market for Cotton continues to show a declining tendency, though Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14⅛d. ℔ lb.

Business is dull, and the sales so far have been trifling.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 14—Evening.

COTTON—The market for cotton improved this afternoon and, though there was no change in prices, closed firm. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14⅛d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is firm.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally unchanged. Tallow, however, shows a slight decline, being quoted at 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Ashes, Pots, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 37s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

PETROLEUM—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White steady at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, has arrived here.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York for Hamburg, has arrived at Southampton.

The steamship *Denmark*, from New-York, has arrived at Queenstown.

MEXICO.

An Imperialist General Shot—The Liberals at Work About Puebla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mexican news has been received by the *Golden City* from Acapulco up to Feb. 2.

Gen. ALVAREZ's forces were in the immediate vicinity of the City of Mexico.

The Imperial Gen. PAULINO GOMEZ LOMIDA had been shot. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ had taken Tehauntepec and continued his operations in the direction of Puebla. He had exchanged his French prisoners for Liberals, but the Austrian prisoners remained in his hands.

Acapulco was still occupied by Imperialists. It was expected that the French squadron would positively sail on the 20th inst.

CANADA.

Government Police at Niagara Falls.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

It has been decided to place a squad of Government Police at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, to patrol between Suspension Bridge and Table Rock to protect travelers, each to have a breastplate inscribed "Government Police for Protection of Travelers." Museum keepers are ordered to display their names and prices of admission.

Fortifications of Montreal—Troops to Return to England—Sugar Manufacture.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The fortifications for the protection of the city are soon to be commenced. St. Helen's Island is to be rendered impregnable. Forts are to be located at Laprairie, Mount Royal and several points on the south shore.

Advices from England state that four regiments are to be withdrawn from Canada on the opening of navigation.

The manufacture of beet root sugar is to be commenced in this city shortly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Freedmen—Turpentine—The University of South Carolina—Charities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 10, 1867.

Since my last letter the exodus of freedmen has continued, until, in several portions of the State, much embarrassment and loss are likely to result to planters. Intelligence from the districts (in South Carolina counties are called districts) of Fairfield, Chester, York, Newberry, Laurens, Edgefield, Orangeburgh, Sumter and Kershaw—all interior or northern districts—represents that there are in those localities numerous plantations denuded of their working population by the emigration of the negroes. It is safe to say that thousands of them have left the interior of the State within the past six or seven weeks. Many of these had entered into contracts to till the farms on which they were residing, and disregarding these contracts, have gone off, in many instances without even giving notice to their employers. In this way there are scores of fine farms utterly unavailable to their owners, because no hands are left them to cultivate the lands—and this, too, after they had made complete arrangements with laborers for the year; and it is now next to impossible to get hands elsewhere, and in many cases it is too late in the year to start the crop-labor. Negroes as a race appear to have but a limited idea of the obligation of contracts and promises. To pay a negro in advance is tantamount to losing the work paid for, because after a negro is paid for a job he cannot for the life of him see why he need do work to earn money that he already has in his pocket. He would then rather go to do some other work for which he will get other money. This is not universally the case, of course; but that it is the rule we have abundant reason to know, both from unimpeachable testimony of others and from our own personal observation.

TURPENTINE.

In April of last year a process of preparing turpentine and acetic acid from pine wood was patented. A company has been organized, and is now engaged in manufacturing these articles. Their establishment is located at Monk's Corner, in Charleston District, and is said to be in quite successful operation. Tar, pitch and turpentine, as every one knows, are—or hitherto have been—procured by wounding the living tree, from which the gum exudes, and is then caught in vessels; while the pitch and turpentine are the results of distillation. The new process, distillation, is applied to the wood of the pine trees and is destructive of the wood, and the results are spirits of turpentine, pitch and acetic acid. One cord of pine wood, it is estimated, will yield fifty gallons of spirits of turpentine, (the volatile oil,) two barrels of pitch and twelve pounds of acetic acid. This discovery is destined to produce important changes in this extensive branch of industry; and in this it will affect mainly the parties now engaged in it; but ultimately it must so bring down the prices of these articles as to make it an important item to the commercial world, and to those branches of manufacture that depend upon these articles for material, or that produce them from other sources.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The institution known in the past as the South Carolina College has been changed into one to be called the University of South Carolina. The change was radical. The University is under the Presidency of Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL, many years ago Senator in the United States Congress. There are ten schools, with eleven Professors. The Faculty consists of the President and Profs. Rivers, La Borde, Reynolds, Alexander, John Le Conte, Joseph Le Conte, Sachtleben, Inglis, Chisholm and Darby. The last three were elected a fortnight ago. Prof. INGLIS, who is Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, is in the chair of Law. He is looked upon as one of the ablest jurists in the State, and as the man of all others for the Professorship of Law. Dr. CHISHOLM, recently elected to one of the chairs of Medicine, was extensively known for the ability and success with which he filled the office of Medical Purveyor for the Confederate States in South Carolina. Dr. DARBY, elected to the other chair of Medicine, though a young man, has enjoyed the advantages of European study and practice. These recently-elected Professors in the Schools of Law and Medicine will not enter upon their Departments until the opening of the next annual session, in October of the present year.

CHARITIES.

The Benevolent Societies in Columbia are making unusual efforts to meet the unprecedented demands upon their charity. Subscriptions are frequently handed round for specific purposes. One Society takes the method of supplying needle-work to the poor, and paying them for it, keeping a clothing-store to sell the clothes thus made. This plan is less objectionable to sensitive minds, but does not reach the most painful class of cases—those unable to work at all.

BOISE.

Gov. Orr Upon the Political Situation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 14.

The anniversary banquet of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce took place last night.

Gov. ORR was present, and made a speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Our political relations are of a very grave character. I have recently been in a position where I had an opportunity of consulting with many of those who control the Government. I say to you, in all frankness, that it is difficult to tell what our political position in the future is to be. Gentlemen from the Southern States, and particularly those from North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were of the opinion that some scheme that could be suggested might be the means at least of securing the support of the Conservative portion of the Radical Party; hence the scheme which you have seen presented. It was not supposed that it would favor the extremists, but that it would meet the views of the more moderate men in their personal relations. I feel it my duty to say they received me kindly, treated me courteously, and manifested every disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement; but some of those gentlemen, when next they went into the halls of Congress, would indulge in speeches of the most violent character. My own judgment is, if the Legislature adopt the programme with any degree of unanimity—if Arkansas adopt this Amendment, and if the other Southern States adopt it, or manifest a disposition to adopt it—it will produce the best results upon a considerable portion of the Radical Party, and save the South from many of the proposed Radical measures. I know a great many of our people are in favor of folding their arms. They say, we are in the power of these people; let them do as they please. I do not believe in any such doctrine. I am not one of the dignity sort. I have believed in our doing sometimes for ourselves. I have believed in indicating to the people that there is no sullenness, at least on the part of the people of the South. That we were prepared to give them all honorable guarantees to secure their rights in the Government, and when we did so, we at least challenged the respect of the honest portion of that party. I have bent myself for two long years to produce that result. Whether it will follow, I do not know. In taking the position I now occupy, it was to serve the people of South Carolina, and I intend to continue to serve them. And notwithstanding the growls of grumblers, I shall not be swayed from the performance of my duty upon that line. If it accomplish the results hoped for, I shall be fully compensated for any sacrifice that may have been made. If it fails I shall feel that my responsibility for the further humiliation and oppression of South Carolina does not lay at my door. [Applause.]

To-night Gov. ORR, by invitation, will address a public meeting of the freedmen of the City.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Golden City at San Francisco—Treasure for China—Fire—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama with passengers, which left New-York on Jan. 21, has arrived.

The bark *Forinca*, for Hong Kong, takes $134,000 in treasure, over 67,000 of which are Mexican dollars.

The Wheat and Flour market is unchanged.

Mining Stocks are as follows: Savage, $1,705; Yellow Jacket, $740; Gould & Curry, $520; Chollar, $220. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A fire this morning on Mission-street, between Second and Third streets, destroyed eight or ten wooden buildings.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

[illegible]

Mr. WADE reported from the Committee on Territories, the bill to regulate the selection of Grand and Petit Jurors in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the form of a substitute, providing for the regulation of the Courts of the Territory. It prescribes the qualification for voters, abolishes the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Territorial militia, and details regulations for such militia, [illegible] and makes polygamy illegal, &c., being substantially the amendment recently offered by Mr. HOWARD to the bill reported.

MONTANA.

Mr. WADE also reported from the same Committee, with amendments, the bill amendatory of the act providing a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to invite proposals for steamship mail service monthly trips between San Francisco, Cal., and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, no bid exceeding $100,000 to be considered, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill amendatory of the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law, approved June 23, 1866, which authorizes the Secretary of War to use the appropriations therein made for other purposes than for examinations and surveys by contract or otherwise, when in his judgment it is for the public interest. The bill was passed to a second reading.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Mr. GRIMES moved to postpone all prior orders, and take up the League Island Bill. The yeas and nays were demanded, and by yeas 20, nays 16, the bill was taken up.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. POMEROY presented the credentials of Mr. ROSS, Senator elect for the unexpired term of JAMES H. LANE, deceased, ending March 4, 1871. The credentials were read, and Mr. ROSS, who has up to this time held his office by the appointment of the Governor of Kansas, was sworn in.

Mr. ROSS presented the credentials of Mr. POMEROY, Senator elect from Kansas, for six years from March 4, 1867, and they were ordered to be filed.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

Mr. DIXON took the floor in opposition to the selection of League Island and in favor of the appointment of a Commission to select a site for the new naval depot.

Mr. POMEROY followed in a similar strain. At 2 o'clock Mr. WADE moved to postpone all other business and take up the Louisiana Bill.

Mr. GRIMES hoped not. The public interest demanded the settlement of this League Island matter. Although he was friendly to the bill called up by Mr. WADE, he could not vote to take it up.

Mr. CONNESS believed there was an effort being made to kill the League Island Bill by consuming time. He hoped the vote would be taken on it before proceeding with any other business.

Mr. BUCKALEW expressed the hope that a vote would be reached on this bill before taking up any other.

Mr. WADE was willing to withdraw his motion if a vote on the League Island Bill could be reached at 3 o'clock.

Mr. FOSTER denied that the opponents of this bill had made any factious opposition, or had consumed time unnecessarily in debate upon it.

After further debate the motion of Mr. WADE was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Dixon, Foster, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Poland, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morris, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Van Winkle—25.

So the Senate refused to postpone the League Island Bill.

Mr. RIDDLE took the floor in opposition to the selection of League Island.

At the conclusion of Mr. RIDDLE's speech, the amendment of Mr. SUMNER for the appointment of a Commission to examine and select a site, was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Nesmith, Patterson, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Williams—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, McDougal, Morgan, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle and Wilson—23.

Mr. FOSTER moved so to amend the bill that the Board for the acceptance of League Island shall consist of five officers, and that they shall accept it only after a thorough examination.

Mr. GRIMES had no objection to this amendment, except that it would, if adopted, send the Bill back to the House and endanger its passage at this late stage of the session.

Mr. FOSTER said that every bill now before the Senate was liable to precisely the same objection. It would not do to adopt such a principle of legislation.

The yeas and nays were called for on Mr. FOSTER's amendment, and it was rejected—Yeas 18, nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor in opposition to League Island.

Mr. ANTHONY moved an amendment similar to that offered by Mr. FOSTER, and it was disagreed to.

The bill was then placed on its passage, and was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Lane, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wilson, Yates—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Nesmith, Poland, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams—17.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Cragin, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Guthrie, Howe, Nye, Sprague, Willey—8.

The bill now goes to the President. As passed it is in the following language:

That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from the City authorities of the City of Philadelphia, the title to League Island in the Delaware River, and adjacent marsh land, including the whole of the creek known as the Back Channel, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware River, and all the riparian rights of said League Island, adjacent marsh and Back Channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the Back Channel from the League Island shore as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ample to enable the Government to have the sole and exclusive use of said Back Channel and both shores thereof.

The said Island and appurtenances to be held for naval purposes by the Government of the United States; provided that the said League Island, marsh adjacent and back channel, with its shores as aforesaid, shall not be received or accepted until the title to the whole of the same, as herein described, is complete and indefeasible, nor unless the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers to be appointed by the President; provided further, that if League Island be selected, the Navy-yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with, and disposed of by the United States as the public convenience will require.

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The Clerk of the House announced the refusal of the House to recede from its amendment to the Tenure of Office Bill, and the agreement to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate insist and agree to the Conference Committee. Agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. WADE moved that the Senate take up the Louisiana Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN made an effort to get his Compound-Interest Funding Bill, but failed.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate take up the bill for the more efficient government of the States lately in rebellion.

The Louisiana Bill was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke of several amendments that would be necessary to perfect the Louisiana Bill.

Mr. WADE said it might be that the Louisiana Bill was not as perfect as it could be made, but he gave notice that if Senators attempted to carry the work of amending it too far, they might lose altogether. He wished it understood that when the bill came up he would give the Senate no rest until it was disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER said he was in favor of both bills—the bill of Mr. WADE and the bill of Mr. WILLIAMS. The one was the right way to reconstruction, the other was the right way to protection. When the Louisiana Bill came up for consideration he should offer an amendment consisting of three sections. The first repeals all rebel legislation beginning with the ordinance of secession, except such as may be necessary to keep the Government in motion, if there be any such. The second annuls the intermediate decrees of Courts and gives certain powers to them; and the third requires an oath to support a republican form of government. He had undertaken, he said, to set forth what we ought to require of all persons in the rebel States as articles of faith before they can be admitted to the privileges of citizenship.

Mr. FESSENDEN stated the bill indicated by Mr. WILLIAMS received the unanimous consent of the Reconstruction Committee, or of those who were present when it was agreed upon. The Louisiana Bill was applicable only to one State, and was therefore of less national importance than the other. In the course of his remarks Mr. FESSENDEN intimated that he was in favor of what is known as the Blaine Amendment which was offered to the bill in the House.

Mr. WADE, by request, consented to the postponement of the Louisiana Bill until to-morrow, and the bill to be printed in the meantime with amendments.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE'S BILL.

The bill of the Reconstruction Committee was then taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

COMPOUND INTEREST FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN then called up the Compound Interest Funding Bill, which was read at length.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was directed by the Finance [illegible]

[illegible] $97,000,000, of which $20,000,000 belonged to individuals upon gold certificates. He estimated the amount in gold necessary to be used by the Government [illegible]. He contended that the gold balance should not be diminished, but should be kept as a steady reserve to maintain the power of the Government [illegible] fluctuations and to prepare for the contingency of a declining revenue and for specie payments. Therefore, the balance of money on hand could not be relied upon to any considerable extent to pay the accruing compound interest notes. He insisted that they could not be paid by selling additional gold bearing bonds. The whole of the present debt, he said, will soon be funded in gold bearing bonds, and will amount to $2,000,000,000. This in no event ought to be increased. The compound notes should be met either by a temporary loan, or by the current receipts, or by the further issue of legal-tender notes. The public debt, if not increased beyond its present limits, could rapidly be converted into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and would not be a material burden upon the people.

Mr. SHERMAN then stated his objections to a further issue of legal-tender notes. It was not the policy of the Government now to increase the volume of legal-tenders, unless to meet a temporary revulsion which could not be guarded against. The maximum of currency has been reached and passed, and the law provides for a gradual reduction. This policy must not be departed from until specie payments are resumed. This might be severe on the people, but it was an absolute necessity, which no nation deeply in debt could avoid. The only remaining resource was the temporary arrangement proposed in the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had not expected that this bill would be called up to-day. He supposed it was useless to offer any opposition to it or attempt to discuss it.

The bill was then passed as amended and goes to the House.

As passed by the Senate this bill is in the following language:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section 4 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and said certificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any National Bank holding or owning the same, as part of the reserve provided for in sections 31 and 32 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; provided that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States, and provided further that the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed $100,000,000.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to proceed to the consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, pending which motion the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to establish and protect national cemeteries, which was passed and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

The bill provides that in the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same inclosed with a good substantial stone or iron fence, and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block, with the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the Quartermaster-General, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment, and date of the death of officer or soldier, or if unknown it shall be so recorded.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be erected at the principal entrance of each of the national cemeteries aforesaid, a suitable building, to be occupied as a porters' lodge, and it shall be his duty to appoint a meritorious and trustworthy superintendent, (who shall be selected from enlisted men of the army disabled in service, and who shall have the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant,) to reside thereon for the purpose of guarding and protecting the cemetery and giving information to parties visiting the same. The Secretary of War shall detail some officer of the army, not under the rank of Major, to visit annually all of said cemeteries, and to inspect and report to him the condition of the same, and the amount of money necessary to protect them, to sod the graves, gravel and grade the walks and avenues, and to keep the grounds in complete order; and the said Secretary shall transmit the said report to Congress at the commencement of each session, together with an estimate of the appropriation necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any monument, gravestone or other structure, or shall willfully destroy, cut, break, injure or remove any tree, shrub or plant within the limits of any of the said cemeteries, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any District or Circuit Court of the United States, [illegible]

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to purchase from the owner or owners thereof, [illegible]

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War or the owner or owners of any real estate thus entered upon and appropriated, [illegible]

SEC. 6. That the fee simple of all real estate thus entered upon and appropriated for the purposes of this act, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills from the Pension Committee, having met for that purpose [illegible], and a number of private pension bills were passed.

[illegible]

Mr. BROWN called up the bill to authorize the construction of a [illegible] tubular bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired what had become of the [illegible] to build a bridge over the Mississippi.

Mr. BROWN said a Company had been organized, and was about to commence the building of this bridge.

Mr. HOWARD inquired whether this new style of bridge had been built anywhere else in this country.

Mr. HENDERSON said there was a tubular bridge under the River Thames at London, which was nearly two miles long. That at St. Louis would be only half a mile. The bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which was concurred in.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE ASKED.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, was taken from the Speaker's table, the Senate having refused to concur in the House amendment [illegible] Cabinet officers, and the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, the Senate amendment to the House bill to define and punish certain crimes therein named, was taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

IMPORTATION OF WINES.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Maine, the President was requested to furnish all the papers, documents and correspondence relating to the [illegible] from Cadiz, Spain, as having reference in any manner to the action of the American Consul at Cadiz, in refusing to certify invoices of wine shipped from that port.

PENSION.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the mother of CHAS. C. ROWAND, of Kansas, which was read three times and passed.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, the Senate joint resolution, in reference to ocean mail service between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico, presented memorials of the New-Mexican Legislature in relation to the Capitol and Penitentiary buildings at Santa Fé, which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

WAR DEBTS OF LOYAL STATES.

The House then took up the bill, reported Jan. 15 from the Select War Committee, on war debts of loyal States, to reimburse the States that have furnished troops in the Union army, for advances made and expenses incurred in raising the same, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was then recommitted.

Mr. DELANO asked Mr. BLAINE what was the aggregate sum which this bill would add to the indebtedness of the General Government.

Mr. BLAINE replied that the bill provided for the issue of five per cent. bonds, not negotiable for twenty years, to the amount of $115,000,000.

Mr. DELANO expressed the opinion that this was not the time to pass such a bill, when the indebtedness of the Government was so large, and when its credit was not equal to that of any State in the Union. He reminded the House that it would soon have before it a Bounty Bill which would take out of the Treasury $250,000,000.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. DELANO whether he did not know that this bill would relieve the Government in the matter of bounties to just the amount of bonds to be issued under it—$115,000,000.

Mr. DELANO replied that he did not so understand it. If it did, why not say so in plain English, and not in such an obscure way as that its interpretation might be doubted?

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, thought the shortest way to dispose of the bill was the best way. This bill proposed that the Federal Government should assume debts which it was not bound to pay, either in law or equity. The Treasury of the United States was not so flush as to warrant the passage of such a measure.

Mr. BLAINE resumed the floor, saying he had yielded for a question, not for an argument.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed that, as members did not seem prepared to act on the measure now, consent should be given to let it go over for two or three days, and then have a vote on its passage.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. BLAINE said that he could say no more about the measure than any other member; nor was it quite so favorable to his State as to others. He desired the House to be brought to a vote upon it, and the most direct way of testing the sense of the House upon it was on the vote to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill.

Mr. BOYER said he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, but the recent action of the House had made him change his purpose.

Mr. BLAINE resumed the floor, saying he had not yielded for an argument, when Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 72, nays 75. So the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table.

The vote on recommittal was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for action.

Mr. BLAINE withdrew the motion to recommit.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 64, nays 87.

Mr. THAYER moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means. The motion was agreed to—81 to 44—and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded at 1:30 to the business of the morning hour, being the call of the Committees for reports, beginning with the Committee on the Militia.

MILITIA BILL.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide for the organization, arming and disciplining the militia.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, which covers thirty-four printed pages. Some amendments were then offered to the bill by Mr. PAINE and were adopted.

BOUNTY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker announced that the next business in order was the Bounty Bill.

Mr. MORRILL appealed to Mr. SCHENCK, who had charge of the Bounty Bill, to give way for the Tax Bill, as he (MORRILL) was compelled, on account of a domestic affliction, to leave the city to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK yielded for that purpose, on condition that the Bounty Bill should come up to-morrow, after the morning hour. The arrangement was agreed to.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE INDIANS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation of $150,000, to enable the Department to send Commissioners to all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi River. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RIVER SURVEYS.

Also from the Secretary of War, with the reports of the Chief-Engineers relative to the survey of the Plattsburgh Harbor, the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers, and Hell Gate, New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

An evening session was ordered for the consideration of the Tax Bill.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the existing law relative to Internal Revenue.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the proviso amendatory of section 79 of the existing law exempting manufacturers of butter and cheese from special tax.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE suggested that the exemption should apply only where the cheese and butter are made from the products of the manufacturer's own farm.

Mr. SCHENCK adopted the suggestion.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the motion and favored the exemption, saying that the policy was to exempt as far as feasible agricultural productions.

The motion was also opposed by Messrs. SPALDING, HUMPHREY and GARFIELD and was rejected.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the paragraph raising the special tax on distillers from $100 to $500. He argued that it was calculated to crush all the small distillers, who made good, wholesome whisky, for the advantage of the larger distillers, who made rifle whisky, warranted to kill at a hundred yards.

Mr. ALLISON defended the paragraph, as affording better protection to the revenue.

Mr. SLOAN rebutted Mr. ALLISON's argument, saying that when the business was in the hands of the small distillers the Government was not cheated out of more than one-half of the tax; but now that it got into the hands of large distillers, the Government was cheated out of seven-eighths of the tax.

Mr. MORRILL defended the paragraph, and denied the extent of the fraud in the whisky tax as stated by Mr. SLOAN. The amount of tax received last year was higher than any former year.

Mr. DARLING gave some more specimens of the extent to which the whisky frauds are carried on in New-York and Brooklyn. He said there were four thousand illicit distilleries there, while there were only one hundred licensed distilleries in New-York and seventy-nine in Brooklyn. Some of these licensed distilleries had not returned more than forty gallons a month. Thirty-three licensed distilleries had paid into the Treasury only $3,708 in three months, while their capacity for production should have produced $20,000 per day.

Mr. MCKEE opposed the increase of tax on distilleries.

Finally the Committee rose and Mr. MORRILL moved that all debate on the paragraph close in ten minutes.

Mr. MCKEE called for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 73 to 59, and the House again went into Committee.

Before disposing of the motion, the hour of half-past four arrived, and the House took a recess until half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, resuming the consideration of the bill to amend the existing laws relating to internal revenue.

The question was on the motion of Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, to strike out the paragraph increasing the special tax on distillers from $100 to $500, to which Mr. DARLING had offered an amendment to increase it to $1,000.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, advocated his motion, stating that the effect of encouraging the manufacture of bad whisky, by crushing the small distillers, would be to depopulate the Republican Party.

Mr. DARLING's amendment was rejected, and Mr. WARD's agreed to, so the tax on distillers remains as in the present law, $100.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to add to the proviso relieving from the special tax manufacturers of butter and cheese the words, "hominy, brooms, cider, bread, sausages, sour krout and wine." [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING suggested to his colleague that that was not the way to get it into the Senate.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOOPER moved to exempt from special tax shippers of fishing vessels commonly called "market fishermen." Rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to strike out the paragraph which limits till the 30th of April, 1867, the right of gas companies to add their tax to the price charged to consumers.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion.

The interest of the gas companies was also defended by Mr. DAVIS, while Mr. SCHENCK denounced the discrimination in their favor as infamous and abominable.

Quite an animated discussion arose on this subject, participated in further by Messrs. DELANO, EGGLESTON, WILLIAMS, WILSON of Iowa, ALLISON and BROMWELL, against the discrimination in favor of the gas companies, and by Messrs. HOOPER and MOORHEAD in support of it.

Mr. PRANTS suggested, by way of a compromise, that every person liable to any tax whatever, shall be permitted to make his next neighbor pay it. [General laughter.]

Mr. DELANO proposed to limit the discrimination to those gas companies whose consumption does not exceed 150,000 cubic feet per month, and whose net profits did not, for the preceding year, exceed ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock actually paid in.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested, by way of illustrating the principle, that lenders of money should be allowed to collect from the borrowers the amount of tax on income derived from interest on money loaned. [Laughter.]

Finally the debate was closed, and the vote was taken on Mr. HUMPHREY's amendment, which was agreed to.

So the paragraph was stricken out, and the right of gas companies to add the tax to the price is not terminated on the 30th of April, 1867.

Mr. DELANO offered his proposition as an amendment, but it was rejected.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to reduce the tax on refined rock oil from 20 cents to 10 cents per gallon.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion, and showed how the revenue from that article had increased from three-quarters of a million of dollars in 1863 to five and one-third millions in 1866, in which latter year there had been exported sixty millions of gallons of the article, which is three times as much as in the preceding year. The motion was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a provision in regard to naptha, that any person who manufactured or sold for manufacturing purposes naptha mixed with oil, exploding at a less temperature than 110 degrees, Fahrenheit, should be punished with fine and imprisonment. Which was agreed to.

The paragraph in the existing law imposing a tax of ten cents per gallon on oil, naptha, benzine, &c., the product of crude petroleum, was stricken out in order that it might be put on the free list. The paragraphs relating to sugar were struck out and new paragraphs inserted, taxing all sugars produced from the sugar cane, and not refined, one cent per pound, and taxing refined sugars two cents *ad valorem*.

The present tax on wood-screws was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

The paragraphs relating to gunpowder were amended so as to make the tax on canister powder five cents a pound; sporting powder, in kegs, one cent per pound, and blasting powder, in kegs or casks, one-half cent. per pound.

The paragraph relating to copper and brass tubes was passed over without action.

The paragraph relating to cigarettes, cigars and cheroots was reached, the proposition being to substitute for the paragraphs in the existing law the following:

"On cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, the market value of which, including the tax, is not over $8 per thousand, a tax of $3 per thousand; when exceeding $8 per thousand in market value, including the tax, $8 per thousand.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend by imposing a uniform specific tax of $5 per thousand, and spoke in support of that proposition.

Mr. DEMING followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. ALLISON supported the paragraph as it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. He held that a tax of $5 per thousand was not enough for cigars and said that he would himself favor a specific tax of $10 per thousand.

Without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House at 10 o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Constitutional Convention—New-York and Brooklyn Bridge—New-York Parks—Recess—Homœopathy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Assembly was engaged nearly all this forenoon in Committee of the Whole upon the bill reported from its Judiciary Committee ordering a special election to be held on the 23d of April, to choose delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This bill differs from the Senate bill in requiring the delegates to be chosen in the several Assembly Districts, and in confining the vote for delegates to persons already entitled to the elective franchise. Mr. HOYT, Republican, of Yates, offered an amendment proposing a radical change in the bill by declaring that all persons of suitable age shall be entitled to vote for delegates. The consideration of this amendment was deferred until the bill should have been gone through with. The effect of it would be to allow negroes, women and all other adult persons to take part in the initiatory proceedings for framing or revising the organic law.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republican, then offered an amendment, increasing the number of delegates to 160, of whom 128 should be chosen from the several Assembly Districts and 32 from the State at large, 16 of whom to be voted for by each elector. The effect of this would be, of course, to give each of the great political parties an equal number of the delegates at large, and it is claimed that it would have the further effect of bringing into the Convention 16 of the most competent and best-known men in the State from each political party. It is, moreover, in accordance with the suggestion of the Governor in his late annual message. Mr. LITTLEJOHN urged that the question was one of paramount importance, and should rise far above all party considerations. The first men of all parties ought to be in the Convention, and in no other way can their presence be secured but by this plan of electing delegates at large.

Mr. J. L. PARKER (Rep.) took grounds against the amendment. He claimed that the Republican Party must be responsible for the action of the Convention, and while the adding of the proposed number of delegates would not change the relative majority, it would inevitably introduce discord into the Convention and prove damaging. He admitted that the proposition was very magnanimous, but said the party which last Fall was either wholly indifferent to the matter of calling a Convention, or actually opposed to it, did not deserve such magnanimity at the hands of the controlling power.

Speaker PITTS took issue with Mr. PARKER, and declared that while at the first reading of the suggestion made by the Governor he was not inclined to favor it, on more mature deliberation he had arrived at the conclusion that it was eminently just and proper. He argued with Mr. LITTLEJOHN that the revising of the organic law of the State is a measure of the gravest importance. It should be done by the people, and not be confined simply to party. If he read history aright the Convention of 1846 was made a party affair, and proved a failure. He would not indorse the Democratic Party—he was opposed to it and its principles; but it numbers men whose abilities and experience will be eminently useful in framing some of the various changes which the Convention will be called upon to effect.

The Judiciary system is to be remodeled, and though he could not agree politically with that gentleman, he should much like to see CHARLES O'CONOR lending his legal knowledge and experience to the perfecting of the new judicial system. He would be glad to see WM. M. EVARTS also giving his knowledge and experience to the same end. Could he be elected a delegate other than by election at large? He thought not.

Mr. WILBER (Rep.) also spoke at some length in favor of the amendment. He considered himself a partisan, for he was educated in the good old Jacksonian faith—indeed, he might go further, and say he was rocked in the old Pro-Slavery Democratic cradle—but he was not sufficiently partisan to make a party question out of this one. He gave way for a few moments to Mr. HOYT, who desired that his deferred amendment be also considered at this time. Mr. HOYT stated that he would favor Mr. LITTLEJOHN's amendment if he could know that the Democratic Party in reality desired a Convention.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH, Democrat, stated that he spoke for the Democratic Party, and that party did desire a Convention. He was interrupted by Mr. H. C. MURPHY, Democrat, from New-York, who asked if Mr. MILLSPAUGH spoke for the party on this floor. Mr. MURPHY claimed that the gentleman did not speak the sentiments of Democratic members.

Mr. WILBER continued in an argument in favor of the amendment, and was followed by Mr. HENRY SMITH, Republican, who argued against it, stating, as the basis of his argument, that under the electoral system the minority really elect representatives, and delegates at large must be elected in the same manner; therefore it will be impossible to decide upon the wise men who are to make up the delegation at large, or to elect them. [illegible] ly, will not be attained, and to attempt it is not advisable.

A motion to progress the bill evoked some debate.

A motion by Mr. LITTLEJOHN to make it the special order for this evening was finally carried. It seems hardly possible that the bill will be disposed of before the recess, though such disposition is earnestly desired by many.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Senator H. C. MURPHY's bill to incorporate the Bridge Company had its third reading this morning, and passed unanimously.

NEW-YORK PARKS.

Senator T. MURPHY's bill, heretofore mentioned in this correspondence, vesting the control of the parks and public places in New-York in the Central Park Commissioners, was considered in Committee of the Whole in the Senate this morning, and ordered to a third reading. It limits the expenditure to $10,000 per annum. All monies appropriated by the City for these parks are to be paid over to the Commissioners. The bill as it now stands provides for the removal of the Park fountain in case that portion of the Park shall be sold to the General Government for post-office purposes, and authorizing the use of the iron railing and other appurtenances for a fountain to be erected by the Commissioners in Madison-square.

RECESS.

It has grown to be a settled practice for the Legislature to take a recess about the time of WASHINGTON's birthday. Both Houses have agreed upon a resolution to adjourn over from to-morrow (Friday) till Monday, the 25th.

HOMOEPATHY.

A bill will be introduced to-morrow, or immediately after the recess, appropriating $160,000 for the erection and completion of a homoepathic hospital in the City of New-York, whenever the incorporators named shall have contributed a like sum. R. M. HOE, WM. COLWELL, W. R. BEEBE, WM. RUDDE, C. J. GILLIS and others are to be named as incorporators. A lively fight may be expected on this bill. Hitherto the old school have maintained the ascendancy in the Legislature and have managed to stifle all attempts of the homoepathic faculty to obtain a recognition; but the signs are that this bill will be powerfully supported and will probably succeed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the charter of the Rome Hydraulic Company.

For the relief of the Coöperative Iron Founders' Association of Troy.

For the appointment of a stenographic reporter for Circuit Courts, Oyer and Terminer and Special Terms Fifth Judicial District.

Amending an act relative to suits by and against joint stock companies.

By Mr. PARSONS—For enlarged locks on Erie and Oswego Canals. Made special order for 28th inst.

Authorizing Common Council of Utica to borrow money for city purposes.

The Newburg Water Works Bill.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company.

By Mr. LENT—A majority report—the Metropolitan Public Works Bill amended so as not to divert receipts for croton water.

Mr. WOLCOTT gave notice of a bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, by the National Government, or by any company incorporated by State or by Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the extension of railroad tracks in Lexington-avenue and other streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. LA BAU—For Metropolitan Police in Newtown.

By Mr. PIERSON—To amend the charter of the New-York German Savings Bank.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the Clinton Savings Institution in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the construction of a suspension bridge to connect New-York and Brooklyn.

Exempting from taxation town bonds used in favor of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

The Assembly resolution to adjourn over from the 15th to the evening of the 25th inst., was concurred in.

Also the Assembly resolution for an investigation into the management and affairs of Binghamton Inebriate Asylum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Placing under the charge and management of the Central Park Commissioners all the parks and public squares in New-York.

Relative to the Church of the Intercession of New-York.

To continue the charter of the Oswego Water Works Company.

To provide for a new ward in Elmira.

To fix the number and provide for the election of Aldermen in Rochester.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. T. MURPHY presented a petition from Mayor HOFFMAN and Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, setting forth that Supervisors had recently, with their approval, remitted certain taxes of 1863–'64, collected on Government securities held by banks and other corporations; that the Supreme Court has since decided that the County was not bound to reimburse the same, and asking, therefore, that a bill be passed authorizing Supervisors to reconsider their action. He also presented a bill covering the object of the petitioners, which was referred to the Judicial Committee.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad. Appropriates $250,000.

For the better regulation of pawnbrokers, junk-shop keepers and others in New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Eclectic Association.

Increasing the power of Legislative Committees.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SESSIONS reported a bill for the relief of the Children's Aid Society. It appropriates $80,000. Tax for the same to be levied on taxable property in New-York.

Also a bill for the Relief Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children in New-York. It appropriates $70 *per capita*, in addition to the amount now paid for each child supported in said institution.

Also a bill to aid the Elmira Female College. It appropriates $50,000.

Mr. LENT presented a petition for increase compensation to clerks in the Supreme Court and County Clerk's Office in New-York.

The cross-town railroad was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented transactions of the New-York Medical Society.

The bill to regulate the sale of vegetables was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

To provide for appointment of Receiver of Taxes from Westchester.

To authorize the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay a switch in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street.

To incorporate the Utica Safe Deposit Company.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to executions against property.

To amend an act relative to the State Lunatic Asylum.

To authorize certain towns to take stock in the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad.

To authorize the Canal Board to appoint a Canal-boat Inspector at Whitehall.

Assembly adjourned.

Revision of the State Constitution.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The attention of the Assembly has been occupied throughout the day and evening in discussing the bill calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning, the 26th, and at 11:40 o'clock the House adjourned.

The State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The question as to where the next State Convention shall be held was discussed in the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and it was finally resolved that a Committee consisting of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society be appointed to go to Utica and Buffalo for personal examination and inspection, and to report at the next Executive Meeting in March their decision.

Arrival of a Wrecked Steamer at Baltimore—Schooner John Durance Abandoned at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. DUKEHART, arrived from Havana this afternoon. Among the passengers were Capt. RICH and six of the crew of the schooner *John Durance*, Bristol, Penn., abandoned at sea. The schooner sailed from New-York Dec. 25 for Philadelphia, with a cargo of grain, and encountering severe weather was blown off the coast. She was abandoned on Jan. 17, in latitude 38° 8', longitude 62° 14'. The Captain and crew were rescued by Capt. ACHERN, of the bark *Isaac Rich*, and carried into Havana.

The Maine Shipbuilders.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. N. G. HICHBORN will leave for Washington this forenoon, bearing a memorial of the Shipbuilders' Convention of Maine.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore at this Port.

Condition of the Working-classes in England.

England's Interest in Mexico—The Question of Intervention.

Maximilian's Circular to Foreign Courts.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 2 P.M. on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Helvetia* left Liverpool simultaneously with the *City of Baltimore.*

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Distress Among the Working People—What is Done to Alleviate it—Prospects of Reform—What the People Demand—Advantages of a Titled Aristocracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The distress at the East End of London has assumed such vast proportions, and got so much beyond the management of the local Pauper Boards that the Lord Mayor and Bishop of London have reorganized the Cholera Committees, and are distributing relief funds upon a large scale. The misery has been fearful, and no one can say where it will end. It began with the failures last Spring. It was helped on by the strikes in the iron trades. The great shipyards on the Thames closed one after another, and artisans and laborers were thrown out of work. They drew out their savings, they exhausted their club funds, they pawned and sold clothing and furniture till there was no more to pawn and sell, and then stood face to face with starvation. There was the pauper stone-yard, and the pauper dole of bread, but the numbers applying for relief overpowered the relieving officers, until the cry of distress was heard and measures could be taken to save a whole population from starving. This distress spreads from the Tower along Wapping and Poplar, down both sides of the Thames for miles.

In all this region, within a mile of the docks and the river, there is a curious population of coal-whippers, bargemen, dock-laborers, the hangers-on of the immense commerce of London, who pick up a scanty and precarious living when there is work to do, and starve or get help from the parish, when it fails. These people gather in crowds around the gates of the docks and along the river for the chance of a job. They manage in good times to pick up eight or ten shillings a week, three-fourths of which they spend for gin and beer. But when the river and docks are frozen what can they do? In Liverpool, a few days ago, where the laborers are more largely Irish than here, they made an assault upon the bakers' shops. In London many tons of bread have been distributed by the parish officers. Bread riots have also broken out at Greenwich and Deptford, but after a few bakers' shops had been sacked and a butcher's shop threatened, but successfully defended with knife and cleaver, the Police quelled the disturbance, which was made not by the really destitute, but by roughs and thieves.

The districts in which the greatest distress prevails have a population of 320,000. Four-fifths of these are poor people who in the best of times are not too well off. At this moment 63,000 are out of work and entirely destitute. Parish relief and charitable contributions alone save them from absolute starvation. You can judge of the mere labor of distributing daily bread to 63,000 people. The poor-rates over this whole district are from five shillings to six and sixpence in the pound; that is, for every hundred dollars rent you must pay twenty-five or thirty dollars poor-rate, besides all the other rates and taxes.

I think that on the whole the *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses my sentiments on this subject, and I copy what it says, that no one may accuse me of abusing the hospitality of a country that welcomes the stranger with open arms and drives away or starves her own unfortunate citizens. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"One of the conventional boasts of the British public is the business-like, orderly method of conducting its affairs. Yet in no civilized country in the world is the anarchy, the disorganization, the confusion which renders the best institutions powerless and useless, more notorious than it is in England at this moment. We are suffering from the malady of pharisaism, a moral plethora, of which bounce and claptrap are the causes, and therefore cannot be the cure. Even the undoubted benevolence of English society degenerates into an infirmity of self-deceit—our charities drift into an ostentatious anarchy. While we are astonishing ourselves and the world by our subscription lists, it remains a simple fact that the Peabody donation has not yet found an imitator, and that Victor Hugo's weekly dinner to the forty poor children is regarded as the eccentricity of a man of genius by millionaires who are always ready to send checks to any respectably recommended charity, and don't blush to find it known. In this unique country, it is true, there is a Poor Law which lets no man starve; only, in spite of this law, and although Englishmen are notoriously a law-abiding people, men and women do starve daily."

There is a plenty of this sort of confession. Blue-books and newspapers twenty years old, forty years old, are full of it. But they don't mend. Englishmen are eloquent on evils, even their own. How they did abuse us about Slavery, when the negroes were, person for person, better off in every way and really less enslaved than the same number of their own people!

If all these dock laborers, all these half-employed half-paid, needy and shiftless people only had votes, and could elect members of Parliament, it might be different. At any rate, we are going to have another demonstration on the 11th of February, to see what can be done about it. Mr. Beales has arrived at the conviction that he has no legal right to call a meeting in Hyde Park, or to mob Parliament with petitions. The League has therefore divided the metropolis into ten sections in which the people are to assemble under the Marshals of the League, and march to Trafalgar-square, and thence to the Agricultural Hall at Islington, which will hold 25,000, with seats for 18,000. There, those who can pay three pence admission, may hear speeches if they are but still enough. Mr. Bright will be invited but is not expected to come. Mr. Ernest Jones, however, is sure to be there, and there are some hopes of the O'Donoughue. And what then? It will be one more demonstration of the undoubted fact that some thousands of the "lower orders" would like to vote. They go for manhood suffrage and the ballot. And why the ballot? Because they have no confidence in their own power to give an independent vote without it. The British working-classes have not a monopoly of courage, pluck, and all the manly virtues.

For example, a Northern ship-builder the same day had a contract offered him which he found he could take provided his workmen would submit to a small reduction from the Trades Union standard. He called them together and stated the case. It was a perfectly fair one. He could save himself and they could have work. "You who are willing to go to work at the proposed rates hold up your hands." The men looked at each other, but not a hand was held up. "I am afraid," said the master, "that you have not understood the question; but that there may be no mistake, let us vote by ballot." Papers were distributed and every man wrote "yes" or "no" on his ballot, and they were collected. On their being examined, every man had voted "yes," and the contract was taken. Thus it appears that these bold Britons who defy all the rest of the world are just a little afraid of each other. It is said that three-fourths of the people in England go to church on Sunday—I mean those who do go—because they are afraid of what will be said if they stay at home.

If a Reform Bill is introduced it will occupy a large part of the session, to the exclusion of very important business. The army demands attention, for misery and starvation do not drive Englishmen into its ranks. The navy, in view of what may come in 1868, is not in a satisfactory condition. The mercantile marine is suffering for lack of sailors, as all the best are attracted by the higher pay, better quarters and better fare, to America. English ships are so badly supplied that their crews not [illegible] they did under Anson. The Poor [illegible] thorough overhauling. This metropolis [illegible] government. The people want education, [illegible] be pacified. The American Colonies [illegible] consolidated. The laws demand revision; the Courts are in arrears. Then, there is the whole labor question [illegible] which will require all the wisdom of Parliament to solve. The currency, the railway system, the laws of [illegible] and laws be put aside, in order that [illegible] Bill [illegible] may have voted [illegible] tary candidate? It [illegible] I should say no, decidedly not.

Among the reforms demanded of Parliament at the approaching session will be a law to protect the pockets of credulous investors. No one can blame a man of small capital for preferring ten or twenty per cent dividends to three or six per cent, only that there are pickpockets, sharpers, thieves and bandits in England as elsewhere. There are at this moment three hundred and sixty companies in England winding up in course of liquidation. The shareholders have paid £2 on a £5 share, and are now called on for the balance to pay creditors. Some of the managers are on the Continent. Some have gone to America, and one has just been sentenced to penal servitude as a warning. Thirteen of these failures are hotels, every one of which might have succeeded if the English knew or could be taught "how to keep a hotel." Here is a field for enterprising and philanthropic Americans. But conceive, if you can, of the annoyance, vexation and even bitter distress which must have been caused by the failure of three hundred and sixty joint stock companies. I shall never invest in any of them, though they promise me fifty per cent. I would not consent to be anything but a director. The director of five or six companies who has only to walk from one office to another, sign papers and pocket two or three thousand pounds a year for his services, must have a pleasant time of it. The less he knows about the business, the less trouble he will give the manager. His proper business is to look as respectable as his tailor and barber can make him, sign papers and pocket his salary.

However, if I could have my choice, I think I would be the Duke of Rutland. This gentleman, who has the satisfaction of being called His Grace, has a pretty estate in Leicestershire of 39,000 acres of excellent land, which brings him in a clear income of $500,000 a year. It is divided into farms of from 50 to 750 acres, generally 200 to 400, and his tenants amount in all to 1,275 persons, all yearly tenants, who cultivate and vote and behave generally so as to please His Grace. Of course there are far richer men, but the Duke is a fair specimen of a territorial lord, whose estate covers one-sixteenth of the county, snug and comfortable—not so large as to excite envy, nor so small as to pinch a man and deprive him of the little enjoyments of existence.

It seems a great pity sometimes that America has no titled aristocracy—they are so useful. We have a Duke, who is a capital volunteer fireman, and a Marquis who spends his leisure as a volunteer policeman, arresting beggars and bringing vagabond children before the sitting magistrates. A few days ago he had a hard tussle with a sturdy beggar, and both were rolling in the mud together, when a regular policeman came to the assistance of the Marquis, and the prisoner was taken to Bow-street. But the most brilliant and successful effort of our aristocracy to redeem and embellish society has been effected by a noble orchestral band, the "Wandering Minstrels," of which Hon. Seymour Egerton is conductor. Under the patronage of Royalty and the Nobility they give charity concerts in various parts of the kingdom, with guinea tickets, and a great rush to see a noble lord playing first fiddle, and the heir to a dukedom puffing out his cheeks at the trombone or ophecleide. "*Noblesse oblige*" every time.

MONADNOCK.

THE FENIANS.

The Commutation of the Sentences of Lynch and McMahon—The Action of the United States.

From the London Times, Jan. 29.

If ever political criminals deserved the punishment of death, the Fenian raiders, who were convicted after trials to the fairness and impartiality of which they themselves bore witness, merited this fate; and never was the exercise of mercy rendered more difficult than it was by the ill-advised proceedings of those who interfered on their behalf. With the best disposition toward leniency, the Canadian Government and the Government at home found it difficult to mitigate the penalty of their offence. The convicts themselves were reckless marauders, careless of their own lives, unscrupulous of the lives of others, indifferent as to what might be the end of their lawlessness. They had destroyed property and life without provocation and without purpose. The people of Canada justly demanded protection from similar inroads, and it was impossible to be sure that leniency to these offenders might not encourage their comrades who had managed to escape, if not others, to make a second attack. The action of Gen. Banks in the House of Representatives at Washington, adopted as it was by the House itself, was calculated to lead them to believe that the Congress of the United States saw no impropriety in their designs, and was disposed to remove every obstacle to a repetition of them. The letter addressed by Mr. Seward to Sir Frederick Bruce—a letter very difficult to describe in modern language—seemed to show that the Executive Government of the Union, on this point at least, was in agreement with the Legislature, and was another obstacle in the way of mercy. Mr. Seward was probably indifferent what became of the Fenian convicts compared with an election success, or he would not have done his best to make leniency impossible. At the same time it seemed probable that the force which had prompted the Fenian attack had been expended in the first attempt. The ignominious repulse it had received and the manifestation of the loyalty of Canada to the British rule had caused a change of tone on the part of the Fenian leaders. Some of the Brotherhood were discontented, and mutual recriminations arose. If it were reasonably probable that no second raid would follow, the necessity of executing the wretches who had been caught and convicted of participation in the first attempt was removed, although it would still have been perfectly just to inflict the sentences pronounced upon them. Happily, the Canadian Government found itself strong enough to advise Her Majesty in favor of clemency. They believed the security of the Province could be maintained inviolate without having recourse to the extreme penalty of death, and the Home Government rightly concurred in the recommendation of Lord Monck and his advisers. The sentence of death was commuted into imprisonment for twenty years in the cases of Lynch and McMahon, and a mitigation of punishment of the other offenders condemned to death has followed that of the ringleaders.

We may reasonably believe that the events which have happened since Lord Carnarvon addressed the dispatch to Lord Monck, intimating her Majesty's pleasure to exercise her prerogative of mercy in favor of the Fenian convicts, have justified the wisdom of the advice tendered by the Home and Colonial Governments to the Queen. The mere fact that no second raid has been attempted might, indeed, be attributed to the severity of a Canadian Winter; but the change in the tone of the Fenians and their American sympathizers is such as to show that under no circumstances would it have been made. The humble members of the Fenian Brotherhood have been awakened to a belief that they have been practised upon by leaders who had never any other purpose than that of serving their own ends. The two Head-Centres have been both discredited, and the better sense of the American people has been shown in a complete abandonment of the coquetry with Fenianism, which was probably never anything more than a discreditable election manœuvre. Gen. Banks and his schemes of abolishing the neutrality laws in favor of Fenian raiders are forgotten. Mr. Sumner first interposed in the Senate against such a prostitution of the national power, and Mr. Bemis has given expression to the sounder judgment of the American nation in his elaborate exposure of the iniquity of Gen. Banks' proposals. It may be said that so long as party feeling runs so high in the States as it does now, and the Irish vote retains its power, it is impossible to be certain that unprincipled partisans may not revive these suggestions; but if Fenians no longer dream of the invasion of Canada, the promise to remove the penalties imposed by the American law on breaches of neutrality will be powerless as a lure. We shall have the high satisfaction of knowing that we have been able to show mercy to those who deserved none without affecting the security of the Canadian Provinces, and that the dignity of the nation has been maintained in the face of communications at once unusual and uncalled for.

MEXICO.

The Political Situation—England's Interest in Mexico—The Question of Foreign Intervention.

From the London Times, Jan. 29.

If the Mexicans have not yet succeeded in making themselves a nation, they have, at any rate, made themselves a difficulty. Their destinies form a subject of embarrassing interest to more than one great Power, and a complete puzzle to the whole world. They are regarded as a people "incapable of self-government," and they have certainly never yet been able to govern themselves or to accept a Governor at the hands of any other nation. When, however, it is said that they resemble no other people, it seems to be forgotten that they represent a Spanish colony, and that Mexico, after all, is really like Spain. Take the actual state of the country at this moment, and what do we find?

The possession of political power in Mexico is disputed by half a dozen military leaders, who scarcely [illegible] or by any [illegible] be no public [illegible]. The more adventurous or [illegible] spirits are ranged under the banners of one or other of the contending chiefs, but as for the rest of the population we never [illegible] cause it matters little to them which [illegible] uppermost for the time. One or other of [illegible] character of the Mexican chiefs is affected by the conditions of a ruder society and a lower civilization, nor would it be just to Narvaez, or O'Donnell, or Prim to compare them with Marquez, or Miramon, or Juarez. Practically, however, the course of affairs in either country is pretty much the same. Military leaders contend for power by military means. In Spain the army is a regular army, and, therefore, political contests take the form of regular military [illegible]. In Mexico there is no regular army, but only armed factions, and so the conflicts take the form of brigandage. In neither case do the public or the people at large appear to take the least interest, or claim the least share in the revolutions accomplished. * * *

It may, perhaps, be asked why any people, and, above all, why we in England should concern ourselves about the affairs of Mexico. What is Mexico to us any more than Madagascar? We can only reply that Mexico owes us a great deal of money, which Madagascar does not, and that, like Spain again, she makes very little approach toward the discharge of her obligations. Besides this, the country is so advantageously placed, and so prodigiously rich in natural resources, that it is impossible to look with indifference on the abuse of such gifts, and the utter loss of what might be a precious contribution to the wealth of the world. The fact is, we began some years ago with an extraordinary sympathy for these Mexicans. They were almost as much in favor as the Greeks. They had traditions of their own, which, if not classical, were scarcely less interesting; they rose in arms for their independence, which gave them credit in our eyes; and all England looked upon the Spanish Colonies of America, and upon Mexico above all the rest, as entering upon a long and prosperous career.

How widely different the actual result has been need not be now remarked, but it may be observed that since our Spanish colonies have realized at any rate a portion of the expectations formed of them, the failure of Mexico cannot be ascribed exclusively to the conditions of its origin or population. Mexico ought to be, at least, as good as Peru or Chili, and yet it has never been able to settle down to any such political organization as would allow of the development of its means and resources. There has been no want of foreign capital or enterprise. Foreign merchants have flocked to Mexico, in spite of the treatment they received, and the Mexicans might have almost as much a monopoly of silver as the Dutch islands in the East have of spice. The ruin of the country has been civil war, degenerating, in consequence of the weakness of all the combatants, into chronic anarchy. It is probable that the Spaniards left a fatal legacy in a wealthy and bigoted priesthood, tenacious alike of endowment and power; but this, again, cannot have been peculiar to Mexico among the colonies of Spain. We know also, or at any rate, we are told, of certain principles more purely political, which created strife in Mexico; but the unfortunate fact was that whatever might be the subject of quarrel there was no bringing it to an end by the decisive predominance of one cause over another. The balance of power protracted the contest until at last the principles contended for, whatever they may have been, were forgotten in the mere brutish quarrel of rival factions. If there be any party with a definite cause and a well-conceived object, we may presume it to be the party of the priests, and that party had made terms with Maximilian.

We can see but [illegible] from all these [illegible] intervention in Mexico, unless it were to take the shape of complete conquest, can be of no avail. The temptation, or, we should rather say, the provocation to interfere was so great that we ourselves, only the other day, made an attempt at the work, but we have certainly reason to be satisfied that we retired when we did. Maximilian, who represented the final expression of that expedition, has been really a well-meaning, moderate and able Sovereign. It seems to be shown by his position at this moment that the only objection to him was his political origin, for now that he is supposed to stand alone he is objectionable no longer. Perhaps the Americans, too, will withdraw their protests if the Austrian Prince should come to represent only the elected head of the Mexican people; and although the Mexican factions cannot be expected immediately to lay aside their arms, it would be an immense gain if the rival chiefs would only attack each other, as they do in Spain. Perhaps in the end Mexico might cease to be a difficulty, and even get into the right way of becoming a nation.

Circular from Maximilian to Foreign Courts—His Grievances Against the French Emperor.

From the London Times, Jan. 29.

There has lately been much conversation and conjecture in Paris concerning a circular addressed by the Mexican Government to its diplomatic agents in Europe. It has been asserted that the document in question is violent and unjust to the Emperor Napoleon, whose good will and friendly intentions toward Maximilian and Mexico, in the first instance, do not admit of doubt, although circumstances beyond his control have compelled him prematurely to withdraw his support from the new Empire. Whatever may be the substantial tenor of the circular, there are no grounds for the assertion that it is couched in other than the most moderate and forbearing language. It cannot be considered surprising if, at the present crisis in his fortunes, the Emperor Maximilian deems it due to himself to put forth a statement of facts, and it is not his fault if those facts tell unfavorably for his late ally. He can hardly expect that any Government will be induced to put [illegible] his behalf; but the moral support of the public opinion of Europe is highly important to him, and he has a perfect right to seek to enlist it in his favor by a candid retrospect of all the circumstances connected with his [illegible] in Mexico. He may very well remind the world [illegible] he consented to assume the Crown, which for him has certainly been one of thorns, he stipulated that the nation he was invited to rule should be consulted, and he also received large promises of foreign support and of [illegible] guaranteed to him by a solemn treaty. Still, when upon the throne, he anxiously desired to provide for future security and independence by the formation of a national army, but unfortunately he found many impediments to the prosecution of this design. Meanwhile, the resources he had been able to obtain by means of a loan contracted in France rapidly [illegible], and finally melted away under the necessity of providing for the support of a very costly foreign army, and his Government was fain most unwillingly to incur fresh financial burdens. The civil war was protracted in great measure by reason of the presence of foreigners, which presence in various ways had the effect of indisposing the Mexicans to the Government they supported, and of preventing the extinction of the Juarist faction. Before it had been possible to overcome the obstacles that presented themselves to the formation of a sufficiently numerous Mexican army, it was announced that the French proposed retiring before the stipulated time, and the concentration of their forces soon afterward commenced, leaving large districts abandoned to the inroads of the disaffected. This naturally had the effect of disheartening the Imperialists and of encouraging the insurgents, and the civil war, which had begun to languish, quickly blazed up again. The Emperor Maximilian was informed that negotiations had been set on foot for the formation of an alliance between France and the United States, with the object of restoring peace and tranquillity to Mexico, and that it had been laid down as a basis of such alliance that the Mexican Government should assume a republican form and a liberal character. This was a severe blow to Maximilian, and to that numerous and respectable part of the Mexican people which had gladly gathered round him, trusting in his good intentions and hopeful that, under his rule, days of happiness and prosperity might yet be in store for their long-distracted country. All such hopes were now frustrated, and fresh gloom and many misfortunes accumulated over Mexico. Obviously, the fundamental condition of the agreement between France and the United States was incompatible with the existence of the Empire and with the integrity of the Mexican territory. The country was rapidly reverting to a state of anarchy. Encouraged by the prospect of plunder and bloodshed, of villages to sack and of women to outrage, the outlaws and brigands so plentiful in Mexico flocked to the insurgent banner. The Emperor Maximilian saw no escape from the false position created for him by the desertion of his ally except resignation of the crown which that ally had, in the first instance, induced him to accept. He resolved to restore to the nation the power it had placed in his hands. As a preliminary step to the carrying out of that intention, he convoked at Orizaba his Council of Ministers and the Council of State. Both these bodies strongly opposed his abdication, which they declared would lead to the ruin of the country, and urged him to organize the national army, and make efforts to sustain himself. It was suggested that a national congress on an ample basis should be convoked in order that it might decide what form of Government the country desired, propose measures of organization, and adopt means of creating resources for carrying on the administration. The Council of State agreed to deliberate on these measures, and the Emperor consented to remain at the head of affairs and to labor for the regeneration of the country. A manifesto was published, addressed to the nation. It is acknowledged that the Emperor of the French gave instructions to Marshal Bazaine to support Maximilian's Government and plans, so far as was consistent with the concentration of troops and other steps that had to be taken to prepare for their approaching evacuation of Mexico.

Such is the succession of events, and such the position of affairs, which there is reason to believe the Mexican circular sets forth more fully and in greater detail than has here been set down. Reading between the lines, we shall perhaps find in that document, when it shall be given to the public, much more than at first will meet the eye. Probably, neither the Emperor Maximilian nor any other thinking man ever considered it in the least probable that Napoleon would go to war with the United States to maintain the Mexican Empire. We are not warranted in doubting that he meant well and kindly both by Maximilian and by the Mexicans; but events turned out differently to his expectations, and *force majeure* left him no alternative. While sparing him on account of his [illegible] ple in a way to [illegible], and to drive them to swell the [illegible]. The French Generals have no [illegible] that has passed [illegible]

[illegible]

The Empress of Mexico.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "The reassuring accounts of the progressive improvement in the condition of the Empress Charlotte which we were enabled to give, while so many journals represented her state as desperate, are daily being confirmed. A recent letter from Miramar announces that the attacks from which Her Majesty has suffered at continually lengthening intervals have now completely ceased. By the last English packet, which arrived at Southampton on the 20th of December, the Empress Charlotte received from her august consort letters in which he explained the real situation of Mexico, and stated his determination to summon a National Congress to pronounce upon the future of the country. The Empress conversed about the subject of these letters with the utmost calmness, expressing her satisfaction at finding the Emperor holding to his post of honor, where she hopes to rejoin him as soon as the National Congress shall have made known its decision. Until then the Empress perceives the necessity of her remaining in Europe. It is this which has greatly contributed to restore her natural serenity of mind, for but recently she evinced great impatience to return to Mexico. In short, the physical and mental condition of the Empress Charlotte is as satisfactory as can be desired."

FRANCE.

Mr. Gladstone in Paris—His Speech at the Dinner of the Political Economy Society.

Paris (Jan. 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

I mentioned in my letter of Friday that the Political Economy Society had, on the proposition of M. Wolowski, resolved to entertain Mr. Gladstone at dinner during his stay in this city. The invitation was sent to him while he was still in Florence, and accepted. On his arrival here Saturday was fixed on, as Mr. Gladstone had at first arranged to leave for London on Sunday evening, though, I believe, he will prolong his stay till Tuesday. The regular meeting of the Society takes place on the 5th of every month, unless the 5th falls on a Sunday, when it is postponed to the following day. On the present occasion the notice was short. It was sent to the members on the evening of Friday and the forenoon of Saturday, but the attendance was numerous. Several members were absent in the country, but they at once responded to the call; and many who had previous engagements dispensed with them in order not to lose the opportunity of seeing and hearing for the first time the great financier and the great orator of the age. Since the Society has transferred its meetings from the Palais Royal to the more spacious saloons of the Grand Hotel, the average attendance is about 40; on Saturday evening it was over 100, including ten or a dozen guests who had been specially invited by the Committee to meet Mr. Gladstone.

Log before the hour fixed for the dinner yesterday the saloon of the Grand Hotel was filled. At 7:30 Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Cardwell and the nephew of the latter gentleman, made his appearance, accompanied by M. Wolowski, who presented to the distinguished guests several of the prominent members of the Society. The dinner took place in the great dining room on the ground floor, and 112 persons sat down to the table. M. Hippolyte Passy, former Peer of France, Minister of Finance under the Orleans Government, and Minister of the same Department in the first Cabinet of the President of the Republic—from the 20th of December, 1848, till the end of October, 1849—and now the President of the Society of Political Economy, presided. Mr. Gladstone sat on his right hand, and Mr. Cardwell on his left. Next to Mr. Gladstone was M. Forcade de la Roquette, the new Minister of Commerce and Public Works; and next to him M. Wolowski, Member of the Institute, Professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. By the side of Mr. Cardwell was M. Renouard, a Judge in the High Court of Cassation, former Peer of France, and one of the oldest members of the Society of Political Economy. When dinner was over M. Passy rose and proposed the health of their distinguished guests, in a brief speech, in which he spoke of the honor done them all by the presence among them of a man of transcendent genius, who had done such signal service to his own country and to mankind. M. Passy's observations were received with great applause, which was again and again renewed when Mr. Gladstone rose.

A foreign friend of mine once remarked that until he heard Mr. Gladstone speak in the House of Commons some few years ago, he never believed that the English was a musical language; but that after hearing him he was convinced that it was one of the most melodious of all living tongues. Last night Mr. Gladstone spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and I fancy that many present who either did not understand, or only very imperfectly, our language went away with the same conviction. He spoke in English to a French audience, and though to several [illegible] was [illegible] an unknown tongue, somehow or other all seemed to understand what he said without the help of an interpreter. He began by thanking the Society for the honor they paid him by their invitation, and especially by the manner in which they had [illegible] President. He modestly alluded to what he had done during his tenure of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Alluding to the Treaty of Commerce, he said that the part he had in it was merely secondary. There were two persons to whom the real merit was due—first, the Emperor Napoleon, but for whose strong will and perseverance that great act never would have been accomplished, for it was he who, in spite of obstacles which would have deterred any one else, transformed what had once been but a passing dream into a brilliant and solid reality; and next, to Mr. Cobden, a man of the highest order of talent, of the purest patriotism, of the most indomitable perseverance in what he felt to be right and just, and of the most disinterested character. To these two personages all the merit of that great work should be attributed, while all the merit he claimed for himself was having seconded the efforts of his lamented friend. His allusion to Mr. Cobden was most touching; it was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Gladstone fully admitted that England had long sinned in the matter of commercial freedom, but she had since made amends; her repentance for her errors was before the world, and she had done much in the way of satisfaction. There was still, indeed, something to do, and that something he hoped would be realized. Other nations, taught by experience, would, he trusted, soon follow the high example set them by France and England. The path of commercial freedom was like the path of virtue; it was only the first steps that were difficult, the last were the most easy. He had heard people say that France had greatly profited by the Treaty of Commerce with England; he sincerely hoped the statement was true, and he assured his hearers that he not only rejoiced at it, but he offered them his most sincere congratulations. Englishmen were not jealous of the good which France derived from the treaty, [illegible] these profound [illegible] among them in place of the [illegible] which in other times and [illegible] they came to know each other [illegible] between them. [illegible] for the perpetuation of [illegible] Europe.

When Mr. Gladstone [illegible] there was a pause of some seconds, as if his hearers were unwilling to believe that the voice of the charmer was silent, and then they applauded with enthusiasm. What they remarked and admired in Mr. Gladstone's address, of which I have given but a very faint idea, was the earnestness, the appearance of profound conviction, and, so to speak, the religious feeling which pervaded it; that manly tone, that fascinating simplicity of manner, far beyond the reach of the [illegible], which, perhaps, more than anything else, impressed his hearers, the great majority of whom then heard him and saw him for the first time, and which riveted their attention, and even won him their affection. They were struck, too, by his delivery—slow and deliberate, every sentence full of meaning, and so complete that the speech might be printed off as it was uttered without the change of a word, or even of a comma. All this was felt by his hearers, though, as I have said, few among them were conversant with the language in which it was spoken.

A Minister with Two Portfolios.

Paris (Jan. 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is announced that M. Rouher will continue to have his headquarters in the Louvre as Minister of State, and not in the hotel appropriated to the Minister of Finance. These hotels are not ten minutes' walk from each other; but, near as they are, it would be unreasonable to expect that M. Rouher should be present in both at the same time. Those who call to transact business will doubtless give notice beforehand in which capacity they want to see him, so that he may assume his State or his financial character as the occasion requires. And M. Rouher's nature is happily so pliable that he will have as little difficulty in passing from the one to the other, at the shortest notice, as he had last year in advocating the maintenance of the restrictions on the Press, and this year in advocating their abolition. Some little confusion may occur at the beginning, but with the extreme readiness with which this able and fortunate Auvergnat adapts himself to all circumstances, it will speedily disappear.

Poor Amiro? was once in a position similar to that of M. Rouher—two gentlemen at once, Minister of War and Minister of Marine, under the Republic. [illegible] of Simeon [illegible] the best of [illegible] exceptions.

A Solicitor is introduced to his cabinet one morning, and says:

M. Le Ministre, I address myself in all confidence [illegible]

Minister—Beg pardon, Sir, but let us know, first of all, to whom you mean to address yourself.

Solicitor—To which, Sir?

[illegible]

Solicitor—[illegible] to the illustrious and learned Minister who—

Minister—Which Minister?

Solicitor—Why, to the Minister of Marine, if you permit me.

Minister—Why did you not say so at first? We might have avoided mistakes. Stop a moment. [He lays down the portfolio of War which he held in his hand and takes up the green one of Marine.] Now go on, I am ready to listen to you. You now speak with the Minister of Marine.

Solicitor—[illegible] The agents charged with receiving [illegible] difficulties on the ground that certain of these objects are intended for the army.

Minister—The army? You are going to speak to me about the army, are you? Why did you not say so before? Stop a moment. [And laying down the green portfolio on his table, he takes up the red one.] Now talk to me about the army, I am ready. You now address yourself to the Minister of War.

Solicitor—The storekeepers raise difficulty on difficulty. There is a conflict of powers, and evidently it will—You alone, M. le Ministre, can put a stop to [illegible]. I complain of [illegible]. An honest trader cannot be the victim of the squabbles perpetually occurring between these agents. The justice I cannot obtain from your subordinates he will obtain from you, I am certain. It is to the illustrious and learned Minister I address myself—to one of our most glorious and greatest citizens. One word from you will settle anything. The article in question will be equally divided between the army and the navy.

Minister (interrupting him.)—Eh, what? What did you say?

Solicitor—The army and the navy.

Minister—The problem is getting complicated; but it is not without solution. Stop a moment. [He seizes the red portfolio in his right hand and the green one in his left, and says—"Now go on. You speak to both Ministers at once—the one of War and the one of Marine."] The audience continues. The solicitor at his ease passes from one branch of the service to the other without inconvenience, and entreats the two portfolios (at which the Minister looks alternately) to come to some arrangement that will free him from his embarrassments.

A Theatrical Sensation in Paris.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 29.

For some time past a quarrel between a couple of popular actresses has divided with the Mexican question and the aggrandizement of Prussia the attention of the Parisian public. And now the appearance of the well-known—too well-known—Mlle. Cora Pearl on the boards has almost eclipsed the late Imperial decree. The part she has chosen is that of *Cupid* in Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers." She appears as a Cupid of the time of Louis XIV., in very pale and thin flesh-colored tights, with a little blue mantle trimmed with gold flowers and fringe thrown over her shoulders. For the rest, with the exception of a necklace of pearls and a pair of golden sandals, she has nothing on at all save a gauzy covering which, as a Parisian journal discreetly describes it, "*commence bien au dessus du genou pour se terminer bien au dessous de la poitrine, et se* [illegible] *dans l'intervalle* [illegible] *les plus audacieuses.*" To behold this shameless spectacle a considerable number of fashionable people were willing on the first night to pay £6 for a single place, and £20 for a small box. The Jockey Club mustered in force to greet their favorite, and their very enthusiastic applause excited some protest from the more decent part of the audience. The *débutante* speaks and sings with a confirmed English accent.

New Iron-Clads for France.

A letter from Rochefort of the 23d ult. says:

"Orders have been received here from Paris to lay down the keel of a new coastguard armor-plated vessel, to be called the *Tigre*, and which will be adapted chiefly to run down an enemy by great speed. Three other vessels of the same kind are at present being built in our dockyards—the *Bélier* at Cherbourg, the *Boule-Dogue* at Lorient, and the *Cerbère* at Brest. These vessels will be of 530-horse power, and are on the model of the *Taureau*, finished at Toulon. The coastguard armor-plated ships are specially intended for the protection of the French ports. They are furnished with a formidable spur at the stem, and two screws, working independently of each other, enable them to turn rapidly, thus making them as suitable for defence as for attack. The *Taureau* has lately been tried, and her success is perfect. Her speed is good, she turns easily, has admirable sea-going qualities even in the worst weather, and her weight and rapidity combined will enable her to strike an enemy's vessel with the most destructive effect."

Michelet on Cousin.

The *Phare de la Loire* publishes the following letter from M. Michelet:

Hyères, Jan. 20, 1867.

Cher Monsieur: I read in the *Phare de la Loire* your notice of Cousin, and I regret that this charming artist, who was mistaken for a philosopher, should have made a sad end, throwing off the cloak of philosophy in which he had been wont to wrap himself so adroitly. He was of Italian origin, knew admirably well how to wear a mask, and had deep beautiful eyes. How many delighted to hear his early lectures, when he talked of duty, Kant and philosophy. I was never taken in by him, but I loved him. I have a weakness for these eminent artists, empty at bottom, but shedding torrents of glowing sparks. On paper he was timid, but he was nevertheless a good and luminous writer. Even with his pen he deceived a little, and endeavored to make it believed that he knew the language of the grand century. He was always, however, an eminent actor, and far superior to those who now remain on the stage.

J. MICHELET.

ITALY.

The Church Property Bill.

The bill before the Italian Parliament proposing to grant liberty to the Church and to liquidate the ecclesiastical property, declares the Catholic Church, in its exercise of religious worship, to be free from all interference on the part of the State. It proposes to abolish the nomination of the bishops by the King, and the formalities of the oath of allegiance, the *placet* and the *exequatur*, as well as the privileges, exceptions, immunities and prerogatives of the Church in the State. The Church will maintain itself with the free concurrence of the faithful, and by means of the property belonging to it or legitimately acquired. All prestation from the State provinces or communes is consequently to cease. If the bishops declare themselves willing to undertake the conversion and liquidation of the ecclesiastical property, such property must be alienated within ten years, all landed property to be converted into personal property, and the bishops to pay the State 600,000,000 lire in half-yearly installments of 50,000,000 lire each. The bishops would also have to undertake the payment of the pensions granted to individuals belonging to the suppressed religious corporations. Should the majority of the bishops not be willing to undertake the conversion, the Government would proceed to carry out that measure, allowing to the bishops 50,000,000 rente. It would dispose of all the ecclesiastical wealth and alienate the landed property. The pensions above referred to would have to be paid by the bishops.

The bill for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property is followed by the Convention concluded between the Italian Government and MM. Langrand Dumonceau. This stipulates that if the bill be approved by Parliament, and the majority of the bishops consent to effect the conversion of the property, MM. Langrand Dumonceau will undertake on behalf of the Government to collect the 600,000,000 lire, or whatever less sum may be determined as the quota appertaining to the State from the proceeds of the liquidation.

The Rupture Between Russia and Rome.

Subjoined is the circular dispatch forwarded by Prince Gortschakoff, together with a memorandum, to the representatives of Russia at foreign Courts, relating to the difference between that Power and Rome. The memorandum is of great length, and is entitled an "Historical summary of the Acts of the Court of Rome that have brought about the rupture of relations between the Holy See and the Imperial Cabinet, and the abrogation of the concordat of 1847." Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch is as follows:

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 7, 1867.

The acts of the Court of Rome having rendered it impossible for His Majesty the Emperor to continue diplomatic relations with the Pontifical Government, the necessity has resulted of abrogating the concordat of 1847, which settled the relations of the Imperial Cabinet with the Holy See. The ukase of His Majesty the Emperor sanctioning this decision is known to you. This document confines itself to stating the abrogation of the concordat. It was not accompanied by the reasons destined to explain the adoption of that measure. The reserve dictated to the Imperial Cabinet by regard for the Holy See has not been observed by the Pontifical Government. It has just made public a collection of documents, the idea and gist of which is intended to relieve the Holy See from all responsibility, letting it rest solely upon the Imperial Cabinet. By this means the collection states the progress of this regrettable conflict in a partial and inexact manner. By so doing the Court of Rome releases us from the scruples by which we have thus far been held back. It summons us to the ground of debate, and even makes it our duty to follow it thereon. We [illegible] the acts of our august master do not fear the light. Hereto annexed you will find a rigorously exact explanation of the facts that have resulted in the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Courts. You are authorized to give to this document all fitting publicity. You will be careful at the same time to point out that in following the Court of Rome into this painful discussion, the Imperial Cabinet is not actuated by any idea hostile to the regard for the Holy See. It has no other object than to establish truth. Principles of religious toleration and the constant solicitude of the Emperor for all the creeds professed in his States no less remain the invariable rule of his political conscience. So far as depends upon his Majesty, his Catholic subjects will not have to suffer from the cessation of the relations [illegible] endeavored to maintain with the Holy [illegible] their religious interests.

[illegible] Between Italy and Austria.

The visit which Prince Humbert, the heir to the Italian Crown, is to pay to the Court of Vienna will take place, it is stated, toward the end of the present month. The *Italie* says that this visit is to be one of mere courtesy, and is in no way connected with any matrimonial projects. "The reëstablishment of good relations between the two countries," it adds, "is complete and definitive; doubt is impossible upon that point. This new position of things may be manifested by reciprocal visits by heirs of princes between Prince and Prince, but we doubt whether the political reconciliation of the two Governments will extend further."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Report of the Anglo-American Telegraph.

From the London Times, Jan. 28.

The report of the directors heartily congratulates the proprietors on the result of the great enterprise in which their capital has been embarked. The company was constituted on the 2d of March, 1866, with an authorized capital of £600,000. The contract entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company was for a payment of £500,000, with further payments of £100,000 contingent on the successful completion of the cable of 1866, and of £137,140 in ordinary shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, contingent on the recovery and completion of the cable of 1865, the contractors engaging to manufacture and use their best efforts to lay the cable of 1866, and to recover and complete that of 1865, then broken and very generally thought to be irrecoverably lost at a depth of more than two miles beneath the surface of the Atlantic. The new cable with the requisite machinery having been placed in the *Great Eastern* steamship, she left the Thames on the 30th of June, the splice with Irish shore end was effected on the 13th of July, when the expedition proceeded across the Atlantic, and after a prosperous voyage landed the cable at Heart's Content, N. F., on the evening of the 27th of July. On the 28th of July it was opened for traffic. On the 9th of August the *Great Eastern* left Newfoundland to seek the lost cable of 1865, and on the 2d of September, after great labor and numerous disappointments it was recovered, and the splice having been effected, that cable was also completed, and was landed at Heart's Content on the 8th of September. Both cables proved, on examination, to be, as they still were, perfect in all respects, and the directors had every reason to think that they would continue so. The contract entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company had been fulfilled to their entire satisfaction. The organization of the expedition was excellent; every contingency was foreseen and provided for with skill and in a spirit of liberality which left the Directors nothing to desire. Their acknowledgements were also eminently due to the able men employed on shore and afloat, by whom the cable of 1866 was manufactured and laid, and the cable of 1865 recovered and successfully completed. The power of the cables to transmit intelligence had far exceeded the most sanguine anticipation; in the prospectus it was assumed, for the purpose of estimating the probable earnings, at from twenty-five to forty letters per minute, whereas, practically, 100 letters have been transmitted through each cable in a single minute; this result had been obtained without resorting to appliances which might be availed of if necessary. At present the capacity of the cable was limited by the power of the human eye and brain to follow and read the transmitted signs. The telegraph communication beyond Heart's Content, especially through the uninhabited portion of Newfoundland and across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was found to be very defective; considerable improvement had already been effected, and negotiations were now in progress for the laying, by the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, of a submarine cable between Boston and Placentia Bay, thus leaving only about 70 miles of land line between that point and the terminus of the Atlantic Cable at Heart's Content. Arrangements had been concluded with the Electric and Magnetic Telegraph Companies, by which separate and independent wires between Valentia and London, would be devoted exclusively to Atlantic business, and be worked by the staff of this Company; messages would pass without repetition and instantaneously between London and Valentia, and unity of management and undivided responsibility between London and Newfoundland would be secured. The Board, in the exercise of the power conferred on them by the articles of association, had appointed Mr. Cyrus W. Field a Director of the Company. The profits of the Company since the opening of the line, on the 28th of July, having been at a rate greater than twenty-five per cent. per annum on the capital of the Company, the Directors had issued warrants, payable on and after the 29th of January, for a dividend on account of £1 per share, or ten per cent. on the subscribed capital. In the accounts to the 31st of December, no credit was taken for the amounts due to, but not received by this Company for messages transmitted prior to that date; the amount was now ascertained to be £14,066, which, added to that published in the accounts, increased the net earnings from £67,814 to £81,880 for the five months. The capital account showed that £610,432 had been received, including £10,000 for premiums on shares, and £608,985 expended, leaving a balance of £1,447. The revenue account to the 31st of December showed that £64,342 had been received on account of messages, £10,417 as rebate on through traffic from the 28th of July to the 28th of December, £390 for transfer fees, &c., and £232 interest on deposits—making together £75,381. The salaries and expenses amounted to £5,484, and interest on mortgage bonds to £2,083, leaving a balance of £67,814.

THE STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER.

Conspiracy on Board to Assume Control of the Vessel at Sea—The Owners not Culpable—The Vessel to be Bonded.

The suspicion that the steamship *R. R. Cuyler* was intended for a piratical enterprise appears, from facts which have come to light since the seizure by the Government, to have been well founded. The theory advanced—which there is no grounds for doubting—is, that there was a conspiracy on board to assume control of the vessel after she had gone to sea, and thus deprive the lawful owners of their property, who were not to receive their pay for her, until she was delivered at Laguayra, Venezuela, to the Colombian Government. Whatever may have been intended by the extraordinary personages on board, and however they may have intended to execute their plans, are matters no longer to be regarded with alarm, as the party has been dispersed, and the owners required to file bonds in twice the value of the vessel that she shall not be used by them to commit hostilities against any nation with which this Government is at peace. This is sufficiently set forth in the following letter received by Collector Smythe from the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday:

ORDER TO THE COLLECTOR.

Treasury Department, February, 1867.

Sir: I transmit herewith a copy of letter of this date from the Attorney-General of the United States, at New-York, to the United States District-Attorney at New-York, relative to the steamship *R. R. Cuyler.* You are hereby instructed to carry out the decision of the President to release the *R. R. Cuyler* to the owners, upon being advised in writing by the United States District-Attorney that the required bond has been given and the proceedings in Court dismissed.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, New-York.

The following is a copy of the letter of the Attorney-General:

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LETTER.

Attorney-General's Office, Feb. 13, 1867.

[*In re steamship R. R. Cuyler.*]

Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., United States Attorney, New-York City:

Sir: The President has had under his consideration the case of the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, now detained at the port of New-York, under a seizure made by the Customs officers, and a libel filed by you on or about the 5th of the current month, for alleged infraction of our neutrality laws.

The decision of the President had thereon, is that such circumstances are shown as to require bond and security to be given by the owners, Messrs. Stuckes, Taylor, Hubbell & Dollard, according to the provisions of the 10th and 11th sections of the act of April 20, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein named." 3d vol. Statutes at Large, p. 447.

You are accordingly instructed that, upon the entering and delivery to you of such bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to the clearing of the vessel, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, as provided by the said tenth section, you will dismiss the proceedings so instituted.

Instructions will be sent to the Collector of the Port by the Secretary of the Treasury for the release of the vessel to her owners, when you advise them that the bond has been given and the proceedings in Court have been dismissed.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clarke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2145	Barrett vs. Barrett.	1907	Same vs. same.
2128	Hagerty vs. Pine.	[illegible]	Devoe vs. Beach.
[illegible]	Meeker vs. Fitzpatrick.	2300	Wood vs. Schellworth.
[illegible]	Dougherty vs. [illegible]	[illegible]	Leech vs. Van Winkle.
[illegible]	Hagerty vs. Lyons.	2002	Bigelow vs. Buckingham.
[illegible]	Springmeyer vs. Devoe.	[illegible]	The Smith and Rand Powder Co. vs. The Erie Road Co.
[illegible]	[illegible] vs. [illegible]		
2367	Andrews vs. Giles.		
1905	Brown vs. Masten, im-		

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 18 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Duysters vs. Herkenrath, Jr.	[illegible]	Deissenrdt vs. Gritten.
[illegible]	Douglass vs. Mayer.	[illegible]	Cummings vs. Ogden.
[illegible]	Fryer vs. Dillon.	1407	Walton, Jr., vs. Byers.
[illegible]	Wicks et al. vs. Harris.	2041	Burdick vs. French.
[illegible]	O'Connell vs. Van Winkle.	2115	Livingston vs. Van Ness.
[illegible]	Reed vs. Fitzgerald.	2731	Imlofsky vs. Cohen.
[illegible]	Kerr vs. Bier.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Bradford.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Copeland.
[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Connolly.	[illegible]	Strauss vs. Woolf.
[illegible]	Dorman vs. Schnepel.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Hobart.
[illegible]	Schamberger vs. Weiber.	[illegible]	Welch vs. Ross.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 18 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrer.

[illegible]—Dalnesse vs. Allen.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
177	Marcon vs. Lloyd.	200	Monaghan vs. Vincent.
119	Moore vs. Pine.	201	Tweton vs. Tweton.
127	Williams vs. Williams, Administratrix, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hughes and Roberts vs. Kendall.	[illegible]	Work vs. Ellis.
193	[illegible] vs. Townsend.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
195	McNamara vs. Brown.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Hawley.
132	Byrnes vs. Loughnan.	[illegible]	Warren vs. Vance.
196	Hilton vs. Niles.	[illegible]	Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
138	Smith, Administratrix, &c. vs. Thomas.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
54	Halske vs. Merritt.	128	Marriner vs. The Gutta Percha Man. Co.
68	Morange vs. Wheeler.	130	Reade vs. Sedley, imp'd.
109	Lighthall vs. Corest.	131	Owens vs. Hoyt.
111	Cutter vs. Watkins.	136	Burrows, President vs. Hillyer, et al.
116	Greenwood vs. Parshall.	[illegible]	Patterson vs. Bergen.
[illegible]	White vs. [illegible]	140	Kerr vs. Canovan.
121	Overman vs. Jenkins.	141	White vs. The American Bank Note Co. et al.
123	Faulke vs. Tapscott.		

The general call begins at No. 142—Bloomfield vs. The People's Gas-light Company of New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.

Adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2558	Deans vs. Rader.	3122	Beebee vs. McCormick.
1964	Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.	3126	Parish vs. Mathews.
2098	Bertram vs. Lang et al.	2076	Williams vs. Morse.
2984	Walsh vs. Benson et al.	[illegible]	Pray vs. Rader.
3096	Badger vs. Simpson.	[illegible]	Briggs vs. Pierson.
[illegible]	Rosenthal vs. [illegible], Executor, &c.	[illegible]	Davies vs. Mathews.
		3136	Orth vs. Sutton.
		1490	Baltz vs. Gudeman.
		3162	Magnus vs. Frischt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
883	Taylor vs. Coulter.	1176	Klinknecht vs. Bender.
963	Young vs. Miles.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Ashmore.
[illegible]	Eddy vs. Musgrave.	1117	Peacock vs. Steinbrenner.
1005	Schultz vs. The Estenbrook Pen Manufacturing Company.	1092	Lemon vs. The Mayor.
1070	Barnard vs. Stulheimer.	[illegible]	Hunt vs. Hotchkiss.
1128	Stuyvesant vs. Lovell.	714	Abbott vs. Bates.
920	Anderson vs. Holman.	642	Van Biel vs. Berhard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
107	Van Hosen vs. Stutts.	[illegible]	Coleman vs. Ranney.
	Jones vs. Looran.	135	Knox vs. Pierson.
	Bowman vs. Glen Cove Starch Company.	[illegible]	Carron vs. Lake.
66	Bailey vs. Fine.	137	Stagg vs. Braun.
	Dowling vs. Cutting.	[illegible]	Whiting vs. Pullen.
[illegible]	Taylor vs. Newman.	[illegible]	Kerns vs. Duffy.
129	Schneider vs. Sills.	[illegible]	McElroy vs. McCabe.
130	O'Donnell vs. Shipman.	141	Sanger vs. Herman.
131	Doyle vs. Monahan.	[illegible]	Meyer vs. Kelly.
132	Monroe vs. Keith.	143	Mentz vs. Schnell.

Liquor Frauds—An Accommodating Warehouseman—Exceptions to Claim.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Five Hundred and Eight Barrels of Distilled Spirits found at No. 68 Water-street.—A libel of information having been filed to forfeit the goods, a claim to them was filed by Charles H. Tallent and D. W. Hubbell, partners under the name of Tallent & Hubbell. The District-Attorney thereupon filed exceptions to the claim, denying the interest of the claimants, and the exceptions were brought on for hearing, when the following testimony was given:

Edmund Kimball, Jr., sworn: I reside at No. 134 Schermerhorn-street; I know the claimant; sometime in October last Tallent was in New-York; he told me he wanted to purchase some spirits to ship to California; I got him some samples of 1,000 barrels; I introduced him to Mr. Pullen, who owned it, and after some negotiation they concluded the purchase; the spirits were at No. 68 Water-street, Brooklyn, in Crogan's bonded warehouse; I purchased them as agent; the settlement was made with Mr. Pullen; Tallent left for California in January; the 1,000 barrels were in possession of Tallent & Hubbell; Tallent told me he should want them shipped to California, and I am expecting orders from him; I know no one but Mr. Hubbell and myself that has any authority over them; the order from Tallent would come to me or Mr. Hubbell; after the spirits were seized Hubbell wished me to claim the spirits for them as he was about leaving the City on business.

Cross-examined—My instructions were to ship the spirits round the Horn; I can't tell what day Tallent left nor the vessel he sailed in; he went by the Isthmus, and calculated to be in California by Jan. 22; I bought the whole 1,000 barrels for the claimant; I met Mr. Pullen at No. 85 West-street, at Norris & Co.'s; I met him in October once or twice, in the first part of October; the purchase was concluded at No. 20 Exchange-place, at Hubbell's; Pullen came there and concluded the purchase; Tallent was there; I got samples of Pullen at No. 85 West-street; there were two kinds of spirits—whisky and high wines; it was in No. 68 Water-street, Brooklyn, Crogan's warehouse; Pullen represented it to be from Shufeld's distillery in Chicago, rectified by him; it was not stated how it got to Brooklyn, nor from whom Pullen bought it; I was the broker; Tallent wanted me to ship some goods for him, and he told me he wanted to get some whisky; I told him I could get it; I knew that Morris & Co. had samples; I got the samples and showed them to Tallent and they bought them; I was to ship them just as they were; I was to select the ships, and I was waiting for orders when it was seized; I only had charge of shipping 500 barrels; Tallent told me that he had shipped some in the latter part of December; I saw the barrels at No. 68 Water-street, as I was present with Tallent one day in December; he wanted me to meet him there in No. 68 Water-street; I don't know why he wanted me; I did not go into No. 68 Water-street, nor do I know that he did; I saw barrels that he said he had purchased on the first floor of No. 66 Water-street; I saw them through the front window on Water-street; this was the middle of December; it was piled up 3 or 4 barrels high; I have had charge of the liquor since Tallent left; Hubbell has a claim to it, but has had no charge of it; I had no key to the store; persons could not get in till I got one from Tallent; he said he would send it to me; I should have no occasion to go in till I got the order; Tallent said that was the whisky he had purchased; he told me after this that he had shipped part of this whisky; on the day we met he did not say he had shipped any; no number of barrels was mentioned at that time; he did not say whether he had shipped the whisky or high wines; I don't know Crogan; the firm of Hubbell & Tallent has not been in existence over four months; Hubbell resides in Brooklyn; he was to stay here and do their business here; I presume they intended to have him buy and ship; I made a memorandum of the purchase at the time on a slip of paper; I entered commissions, if I made any, and the transactions on my book; I don't know where the slip of paper is; this purchase was before November; Tallent came from California in August, and had been in New-York two months; I knew him here five or six years ago; he is in the liquor business in California; he told me he was going into it, and he could make thirty per cent.; this was the first purchase I knew anything about. As agent I bonded this liquor for shipment to California, the 500 barrels; I had nothing to do with bonding the other 500; I think I knew of it at the time; I don't think they were bonded at the same time; I had charge of bonding the last 500; I came over to the Collector's office as many as three times about it; Tallent made the application; Ames and Howell were the bondsmen; I did not procure them; I knew them; they have no place of business in New-York; they are not in partnership; I saw the bond; I did not draw it or see it executed; I brought it over to the Collector at Tallent's request; I knew the parties to be responsible by reputation; I told the Collector that they were good, and that I knew them; the Collector told me to come over again and he would give me an answer; he went to New-York and satisfied himself.

David W. Hubbell, sworn: I live at No. 621 Fulton-avenue; I know Tallent, also Kimball; I employed Kimball to act as agent in purchasing spirits for us; he brought samples to Tallent of 1,000 barrels; Tallent negotiated for it, as he knew better about it; the purchase was completed at 40 cents a gallon for high wines, and 54 cents for whisky; the liquor was in bond; it was paid for; Tallent is in California, or on his way there; he and I were the owners of these spirits at the time of the seizure; we have been in partnership since September; he is the moneyed man; we have written articles of partnership; we deal in produce and liquor; I think Tallent paid for this liquor money down; it was about $20,000; it was paid in my place; the transaction is entered on our books; we opened the books when he was here; this was the first transaction we had; the books show this, and some butter transactions, and how the payments were made; I have never seen the liquor; only the samples; the purchase was in October; between Oct. 10 and 15; I heard of the seizure by letter from Kimball, and wrote to him to claim it; I was in Delaware County, at Franklin.

Cross-examined—The 500 barrels were shipped while I was in Delaware County in October; I went there about Oct. 20, and returned in four or five weeks; I voted in Brooklyn and went immediately to Delaware County, and was gone about four weeks; Tallent wrote me that he had shipped it and was going to California; he was here when I got back the first time; he did not give me the name of the vessel; I went again to Delaware County the latter part of December; I had nothing to do with the bonding; I was not here when the first lot was bonded, but not the second; I have had no charge of the liquor.

Kimball recalled: Hubbell told me by word of mouth to make the claim, and never wrote me on the subject; I did not give him information of the seizure by letter; I did not know where he was.

Frederick A. Stevens, sworn: I live at No. 132 West [illegible] 45th-street, New-York; I am an Internal Revenue Inspector, General Inspector of the Thirty-second Collection District, Mr. Shook's District; I was directed by Mr. Dunbar to inspect a lot of high-wines, in bond, at No. 66 Warren-street, Brooklyn, a store; I inspected it at the request of Mr. Dunbar; I went with him; I inspected different lots, 1,000 barrels in all, I think; I found to-day in No. 68 Water-street a lot of the same high-wines that I had inspected; they look like Western barrels; I think the spirits; it is made from grain.

Cross-examined.—I can't give the date of my inspection; it strikes me that it was in the first building in Water-street, nearest the ferry; what I saw to-day was in the second building, I think, but I am not sure; when we went to inspect it the storekeeper let us in; he and Dunbar and I went in; we went into the door on Water-street; went through the store into the yard and opened a grating and went down the cellar; he unlocked the door; there was a United States lock on the grating; some of the liquor was on the first floor and some in the cellar, all in the first building; I inspected probably two hundred barrels in a lot; I was not there over about three times; Dunbar did most of the marking; I put on my own brand, "Fred. A. Stevens, U. S. Inspector 32d Col. Dis't," and date of month and year; I can't tell whether I branded it when it was going into bond or not; they were branded for transportation bond for the Thirty-second District "from Great Western District Co., Chicago Transportation First Collection District of Illinois, to Thirty-second District of New-York;" I don't think I ever inspected this into the Thirty-second Collection District; I saw no Thirty-second District Inspector's brands on it; I can say that the barrels I saw to-day were the same I inspected with Dunbar; the barrels may have been refilled, but they are the same barrels; I never knew any other liquor branded as this was, and so I know they are the same barrels; it was very dark in the cellar and we had to use a candle.

Henry Keith, sworn: I live at No. 77 Henry-street, Brooklyn; I have been storekeeper at No. 66 Water-street; it is Crogan's bonded warehouse; No. 66 is nearest the ferry; No. 68 is next east; the first floor and basement of No. 66 is the bonded warehouse; I had charge of that part, and a sort of an L part up two or three steps in the rear; I was appointed United States storekeeper by Collector Pratt; I have had charge of the spirits described in these bonds shown me at No. 66 Water-street; at the time of the seizure I had charge of a part of them; there were then over some 500 barrels of these spirits or whisky at No. 66 Water-street, or No. 68; since the seizure I have seen them at No. 68; I had authority to allow a part of the 1,000 barrels to be withdrawn on these bonds; I was directed to give the spirits to Mr. Crogan; there were two permits.

Cross-examined—I took possession at No. 66 Warren-street on Nov. 23; there was liquor there then; 1,000 barrels and some fifty or sixty barrels of molasses rum; it was part below and part above; the L was filled with it; the bonded warehouse included the basement and first floor and the L; I don't know whether I was the first Government keeper there; there was no Government lock on it when I went there; no liquor has come in there to my knowledge since I took possession; I always kept the keys; I don't know whether there was any liquor in No. 68 when I took possession except the fifty or sixty barrels rum which were brought from No. 68 and put in No. 66; I never made any entry of other liquor there; I staid there but little; sometimes I was not there for three or four days; I did not take notice of the brands; I noticed the name "Shufeldt," and I saw "F. A. Stevens" on them after he put it on; I was there when he put it on; I was then Inspector of a distillery which was not running and I was sent there to let the people in; I was there three or four times when Stevens was marking; it was not all there when he began; what I tried of this seemed to be high-wines; I saw more branded as rectified spirits; I put a lock on the grating after I took possession as storekeeper; I had been there then about a fortnight; there are three entrances to No. 66; the front door and back and the grating; the front door was locked with a key that I had; the back door locked with the usual store-lock; there was no Government lock on any entrance but the grating into the cellar; I don't know whether any one else had keys; about half the liquor was on first floor; have seen Crogan at Nos. 66 and 68; he had possession of No. 68; I permitted an aperture to be opened from No. 66 to No. 68; Crogan opened it; I often left Crogan and his men in the building; I locked them in, and would let them out in three or four hours; the hole was made three or four days before the seizure; I suppose they rolled the 500 barrels through it into No. 68, as Crogan said they wished to; I was not present; I never was in the cellar of No. 68 till last Saturday; I can't say but what the barrels I then saw in No. 68 had always been there; there was no Inspector there after I took possession that I know of.

Mr. Tappan, the Deputy Collector, was called and identified the bonds for the spirits dated Nov. 13 and 19, and an order of Pullen to allow Hubbell to withdraw 500 barrels, and a bond by Hubbell for their transportation to California; and another bond by Tallent for the other 500—both given in November last.

Mr. Tappan testified that permits were granted for 500 to Hubbell and for 500 to Tallent; that the liquor could not get into the bonded warehouse without inspection, and that the inspection of these spirits was Nov. 19; that No. 66 was made a bonded warehouse some days before by authorization from Washington; that he had no knowledge of the matter outside of the papers, which showed that Hubbell owned one lot and Tallent the other; Chas. Sutton, an Inspector of the Thirty-second District, inspected a part of the second 500 barrels into No. 66 on Nov. 15, and that Richard Dunbar inspected its removal, 500 barrels on Nov. 19 and 500 on Nov. 27, and that this liquor should have Dunbar's brand on it.

Geo. T. Gilbert, a broker, testified that in October last he bought 1,080 barrels of spirits for Mr. Pullen of Shufeldt & Co., distillers in Illinois; that the first 500 were by mistake sent to the Thirty-second District, and he afterward got a permit to have them go to Crogan's warehouse; that he had seen the spirits under seizure, and some of the barrels have the same marks and were of the same style as those he sold; others of the barrels were marked differently but seemed to be the same barrels. On cross-examination he said he delivered the spirits into No. 66 Water-street in November, the latter part, and described fully the brands on what he sold. He said that if the barrels marked French spirits in No. 68 were the same that he sold their heads had been repainted.

Kimball was recalled, and testified that he did write a letter to Hubbell in Delaware County.

Edward Boury, sworn: I reside in Brooklyn, at No. 146 Cumberland-street; I know Mr. Crogan; I don't know his business; I have heard he was a distiller; I have seen him at No. 10 Cedar-street, New-York, superintending a distillery there; I had no interest in it; a new distillery was afterward erected and leased by Crogan; I can't tell when he took possession; in August it ran in the name of A. P. Stewart; in November the lease was in Crogan's name; I went there twice every day to see how they were working and that the property was not being injured; I went to other distilleries in the same way; I was paid by the owners of them; I have no interest in this bonded warehouse or in this liquor; I have attended on this hearing; I am paid for it by Hubbell & Kimball; Kimball told me he wanted a lawyer, and I recommended Mr. Hollis.

The testimony was here closed, and after argument the Judge said he thought this liquor in No. 68 was not shown positively to be the same that was put into No. 66, which was what was alleged to have been bought by the claimants; but if they desired to make further proof on that point, he would allow an adjournment.

On the adjourned day the claimants called a cooper named Healy, who proved that he rolled the spirits from No. 66 to No. 68, and he took the wall down; that he had coopered the barrels occasionally ever since they had been there as they needed it; that Crogan was there when the spirits came, and that he had scraped and repaired the heads of the barrels by Crogan's direction; that Stevens had branded the barrels there after he had repainted them, and sometimes he had branded the barrels himself, putting on one brand which purported to be that of a rectifier, and that Crogan had given him the brands.

The testimony being closed, the Court decided to overrule the exceptions and to allow the claim to stand.

For the United States, District-Attorney Tracy; for claimant, Mr. Hollis.

The Delaine Controversy—Another Trial and an Opposite Result.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

O. F. Schnieder et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—This case was one involving the same questions as the one of a similar trial tried some time since as to the duties on Saxony woven dress goods under the act of 1862. The amount involved in that suit was not sufficient to allow of an appeal to the Supreme Court, and accordingly this suit was brought to trial.

The case, as will be recollected, is one against the Collector to recover back duties alleged to have been illegally exacted.

The plaintiffs had imported worsted, and cotton and worsted Saxony-wove dress goods. The Collector on such entry had changed the rate of duty from 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to 30 per cent. and two cents per square yard, and the plaintiffs were compelled to pay the difference, averaging 15 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, which they did under protest, and appealed from the decision of the Collector to the Secretary of the Treasury, who failed to answer the appeal, and this action was brought to recover the difference.

The stenographic report of the evidence introduced by the plaintiffs and defendant, and the depositions used on the trial of the other case, were by consent of counsel used in this case; and the evidence being closed the Court held that this evidence disclosed no question of fact for the Jury to pass upon; that the case turned upon the construction to be given to the Thirteenth Section of the Tariff Act of 1861, as modified by the Ninth Section of the act of 1862 which was a question of law for the Court. The thirteenth section of the act of 1861, 12 Stat. at L., p. 85, provides that "on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines composed wholly or in part of worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*; on bunting and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum *ad valorem*."

The ninth section of the act of 1862, 12 Stat. at L. p. 553, provides that in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and included in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid, &c., the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: "On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of worsted, wool, mohair, or goat's hair, and on all goods of similar description, not exceeding in value forty cents per square yard, two cents per square yard; on bunting and on all other manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, five per centum *ad valorem*."

The Government claimed that the goods in question are of similar description to delaines, and were therefore properly charged with the duty of 30 per cent. and 2 cents per square yard, provided by law for such goods.

The plaintiffs, on the other hand, claim that the term similar description, as used in the 13th section of the act of 1861, is expressly limited and confined to goods which are woven in the gray or uncolored state of the material, as worsted and worsted and cotton, and that this same limitation and restriction applies to the 9th section of the act of 1862; the intention of Congress being to [illegible] cover in this provision Challies, Persians, Armures, Coburgs, &c., goods woven in the gray, the same as delaines, and being, in fact, of the family of delaines, but bought and sold in the market by other names than delaines.

On the former trial the Court left it as a question of fact for the Jury to determine whether Congress did intend to include these goods in the words "goods of a similar description," and the Jury found a verdict in favor of the Government. The Judge on that trial, however, intimated pretty broadly that the question was one of law for the Court and not for the Jury; and now on this trial held, as we have said, that it was a question of law, and sustaining the view of the statute taken by the plaintiff, directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs.

An appeal from this decision will bring the question before the Supreme Court at Washington.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendants, District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Allen.

Duty on Paper for Harper's Weekly—Sized or Unsized.

Harper et al. vs. Henry A. Smythe.—This was an action to recover back duties paid by Harper Brothers on a quantity of paper imported by them from London to print *Harper's Weekly* upon, and on which the defendant as Collector had imposed 35 per cent. duty as being "sized" paper.

Mr. Webster, on opening this case for the plaintiffs, said that under the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, all paper was subject to a duty of thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. In the sixth section of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1863, it is provided that "in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, there shall be levied and collected upon printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, twenty per centum *ad valorem*." Immediately after the approval of this latter act, the plaintiffs sent to Mr. Odell, late Naval Officer of the Custom-house, a copy of the London *Illustrated News*, and asked what was the rate of duty on paper similar to the specimen. The Naval Officer replied twenty per centum, under the act of 1863. Thereupon the plaintiffs ordered the paper in question, but on its arrival the appraisers returned it as sized paper, and, therefore, not embraced in the fifth section of the act of March, 1863, but provided for under the previous act of 1862 at 35 per centum *ad valorem*. The plaintiffs then addressed a letter to Mr. Morrill, of the House of Representatives, transmitting a specimen of the paper in question, who replied that "it was the intention of Congress to include all printing paper by the act of 1863, or otherwise, you will see, that the duty upon paper was placed higher than upon books, which manifestly would be wrong. We were told by a large dealer that the word 'unsized' was a technical term well understood, and would include paper used by the Press and by book publishers except in rare instances of very costly books." The Secretary of the Treasury, however, sustained the Collector, and this action is brought to test the question. Mr. Fletcher Harper was called as a witness and proved the payment of the duties, the protest and appeals. He also testified that he believed the paper in question was similar to that upon which the London *Illustrated News* is printed; that the manufacturer had stated to him that it had no artificial sizing in it; but that, in a commercial sense, he believed the paper was sized paper. He added that no paper could be used for printing unless it had some sizing in it. He did not believe, however, that the paper in question was sized within the meaning of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1863.

Mr. Baruc, being called as a witness, testified that he was an importer of Belgian paper with James Myer & Co.; that he had seen the paper in question; that it had no animal sizing in it. He testified that the only paper that was unsized in fact was blotting paper and paper used by lithographers; that it was necessary that paper should have some sizing in it in order to be used for printing purposes; that the paper on which the New-York *Herald* was printed was known in commerce as unsized paper, although it had a little sizing in it; that some of the paper on which the New-York *Tribune* was printed was imported by his house, and was known as unsized paper, although it had mineral sizing in it. He testified that the *Herald* was printed on straw paper.

Upon this evidence the plaintiffs contended that although the paper imported by the plaintiffs might be known as sized paper, inasmuch as it had a little sizing in it, and therefore could not be said to be altogether unsized, yet, where it appears by the act of Congress itself that a particular meaning was intended by the terms used, that meaning should be adopted in giving construction to the act, whatever the commercial meaning of the terms may have been, that unless the Court consider the subsequent words, "used exclusively for books and newspapers," the act of 1863 accomplished nothing. It is clear from the act that Congress intended that paper used for printing books and newspapers should be subject only to a duty of twenty per cent. It was intended to draw a distinction between printing-paper and writing-paper. Under the existing tariff laws books printed on the most expensive kind of paper only paid a duty of twenty-five per cent., and yet common printing-paper is to be made to pay ten per cent. more than books pay.

But the Court held that words used in tariff laws must be interpreted according to their commercial meaning; and although the evidence in the case might be very strong, yet Congress had used the word "unsized," and the witnesses agreed that the paper in question was commercially known as sized paper. Therefore, verdict must be for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster and Craig; for defendant, District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Allen.

A Number which has been Long Used by a Manufacturer is a Trade Mark, and an Injunction will Lie Against Those Adopting Such Number—Important Decision of the Supreme Court at General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present, Hon. W. H. Leonard, Presiding Justice, and Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Joseph Gillott, respondent, vs. Richard Easterbrook et al., appellants.—This important action has been terminated so far as the Supreme Court (the tribunal in which it originated) is concerned. The questions involved, some of them at least, have not been before decided by as high a tribunal as the Supreme Court of this State.

The plaintiff, who is the respondent above named, is a manufacturer of steel pens in Birmingham, England, and has been such for many years past. His pens had obtained a great notoriety throughout this country as well as Europe. Some time ago he brought an action against the defendants, who are the appellants referred to above, for an infringement of his (plaintiff's) trade mark, and the complaint prayed for an injunction enjoining the defendants, and permanently restraining them from what the plaintiff Gillott claims is a trade mark—to wit, "No. 303." The testimony in the case tended to show that for many years the plaintiff had used this number, "303," with the label; that this number was his trade mark; that he originated it, and had used it constantly for twenty years. His name as manufacturer and the No. "303" were impressed on the pen, and the number was also printed conspicuously on the label on the top of the box which contained his pens. The complaint further sets forth that this number always designated the same pattern and style of pen, and had become well known to the trade as the plaintiff's trade mark, so that these pens were ordered by this mark, and that they had a high reputation and a large sale. Further, that the defendants have recently commenced the manufacture of steel pens, and that they imitate the plaintiff's trade mark in every respect, except in the name of the manufacturer.

The issues formed by the pleadings were tried before Mr. Justice Potter at Special Term in November. The Court on that trial, which occupied several days, found after due deliberation that the plaintiff Gillott had used this trade mark on pens since the year 1839, and on labels since 1842, and that this usage had become well known to the trade. It was also found that the defendants adopted it as charged, "with a knowledge of the plaintiff's rights to the same, and with the intent to obtain for themselves the profits and advantages to which the plaintiff was exclusively entitled in the use of his trade mark, and to mislead the public and defraud the plaintiff in that respect." That the plaintiff, by the adoption and continued use of the letters and figures "No. 303" as his trade mark, had in this manner become entitled to the exclusive use of it for this purpose; that it was no defence that the same fraud had been practiced by others; that acquiescence could not be inferred, and that it was revocable if it could be. The final conclusion of the Special Term Court was that the injunction restraining the defendants from the use of the trade mark "No. 303" should be sustained and continued with costs of suit.

To this decision of the Court the defendants excepted, first to the admission of certain testimony admitted on the trial, and generally to the decision of the Court sustaining the trade mark. They also insisted that it was too late for plaintiff to claim the exclusive use of the No. 303, even admitting it to be a trade mark; he knew that others were using it long before any legal proceedings were commenced against the defendants.

The defendants not being content with the decision of Justice Potter, at Special Term, took an appeal to the General Term, where it was argued last month, and the decision which we give below has just been rendered by a majority of the Court—Ingraham, J., dissenting.

Among the last cases argued by the late Wm. Curtis Noyes was this, when he appeared and made one of his most learned and happy arguments in behalf of the position taken by the defendants. Mr. Gilbert Dean appeared as counsel for the plaintiff Gillott.

The following is the opinion of the Court, delivered by

Leonard, J.—The design to defraud by manufacturing and packing pens in all respects similar to the plaintiff, excepting only in the use of the name, appears very plainly. I cannot reason so artificially as to disguise this conclusion from myself.

The plaintiff had the number 303 first in use. We see by his notice in "caution" that he knew that others had also used the same combination of numbers for the purpose of defrauding him, but it does not appear that he had discovered any individual whom he could attack as an offender, nor can I believe that a "caution" to the public against the fraudulent use of his device, can be deemed an acquiescence in the use by others of the particular arrangement of numbers upon steel pens and packing boxes, which the plaintiff had first adopted and used, and which had come to be a designation of a particular and popular pen with the public.

It is also to be observed that the defendants have not excepted to any fact as found by the Judge. The exceptions are confined only to the conclusions of law. As the defendants have found no fault with the facts as found by the Judge who tried the cause, the General Term ought not to discover any peculiarity [illegible] as it does not aid the [illegible]. I am for affirming the judgment [illegible].

The C[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

[illegible]—FEB. 12.

Before Judge [illegible].

In the matter of the steamship Circassian.—This case was before the Court on another effort to get the vessel out of the complication of legal proceedings by which she is enveloped.

The position of the case was as follows: The vessel was attached some time last September for the Sheriff of New-York, by virtue of proceedings under the statute of the State giving liens on ships and vessels. Subsequent to that seizure, on the 25th September, the holder of a bottomry bond, J. R. Bischoffsheim filed his libel in the District Court for the Southern District, and issued process against her to the Marshal on that day. Other libels were afterwards filed in the same Court and other processes issued to New-York.

On the 27th of September a libel was filed against the vessel in the Eastern District of New-York, on behalf of Henry Gifford and others, seamen on board, to recover wages, and process was issued to the Marshal of that District on that day.

In the State proceedings a sale was read, but on application to compel the purchaser to complete the purchase, the Court decided that the proceedings were void for lack of jurisdiction.

The Marshal of the Southern District returned that he had attached the vessel, but that "previous to his attachment the vessel was in custody of the Sheriff," and proceedings in the cases in the Southern District were thereupon laid over from time to time.

In the case in the Eastern District the Marshal returned that he had attached the vessel, and on that return, due notice having been given, a decree was made for the libelants, and a venditioni exponas was issued, under which the vessel was ordered to be sold.

In this position of affairs, Bischoffsheim's counsel applied to the Court in the Eastern District to open the defaults, and to allow him to file a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, claiming that the vessel was, at the time of the alleged seizure by the Marshal of the Eastern District, in custody of the Marshal of the Southern District.

The Court intimating that such application would more properly be made by the Marshal of the Southern District, and in the shape of an application to remove the Marshal of the Eastern District, such an application was made on his behalf, stating that he attached the vessel on the 25th of September, and had been interfered with by the Marshal of the Eastern District, and the hearing on that application came on this (Wednesday) morning.

Mr. Larocque, counsel for Mr. Bischoffsheim, before proceeding in the matter, suggested to the Court whether it would not be better to have this matter take the form of a plea to the jurisdiction, on which a decree could be made, from which an appeal could be taken, if the parties were so advised, in order that the questions in the case might be then passed on by a tribunal appellate to the Courts of both Districts.

The Judge said that he would go on with the hearing, and would allow such a plea to be filed by the parties, if parties should be so advised, unless the Court should conclude that the libelant in that suit had no Standing in Court.

Before proceeding with the case Mr. Vanderpoel, representing the Sheriff of New-York, said that he had just heard of these proceedings, of which he had had no notice, and if the Sheriff was to be prejudiced by them he should wish to be heard in the matter. It was stated, however, that the Sheriff would not be affected by this proceeding, which was to affect the two Marshals only.

Mr. Larocque then put in evidence the libel of Mr. Bischoffsheim, and the process issued on it on the 25th of September, with the return upon it that he had on that day attached the vessel, and that previous to his attachment the vessel was in custody of the Sheriff of New-York.

Mr. Hill, who appeared for the libelant Gifford, put in another return made by the Marshal of the Southern District in Bischoffsheim's case and the other cases there, in which he returned that he attached her on the 2d of October, and previous to his attachment she was in custody of the Sheriff, &c.; and an alias process issued in the Bischoffsheim case, with a return on it that he had attached the vessel on the 20th of November and previous, &c.

Mr. Larocque then put in evidence the proceedings in the State attachment, and rested.

Mr. Hill also rested.

Mr. Larocque said he supposed the Court, on this state of the case, would have no difficulty in deciding that the Marshal of the Southern District had the custody; that he had returned that he had it, and an officer's return was conclusive; and that he had understood that evidence was to be given that no one was on board the vessel at the time the Marshal of the Eastern District made his arrest of her, and had come with witnesses to give testimony on that point, but none had been given on the other side, and he supposed the Court would at once pass on the case without his calling them.

The Judge said he should pass on the case on the evidence which parties put in, but they must themselves decide as to what evidence to put in and should give it due consideration, as it was a matter of importance.

Mr. Larocque said if the Court was not going to pass on the case at once, perhaps it would be better for him to call his witnesses.

Mr. Hill objected to opening the case again; but the Judge said he would hear all the testimony offered.

Mr. Larocque then called his witnesses.

Mr. Bates, who was delegated by the Marshal of the Southern District to serve the process, was called and testified that he went aboard the vessel on the day he got the process, and was on board some time of every day after.

On cross-examination this witness was a good deal befogged as to the position of the vessel, the parties he found on board, and what was said and done. It appeared that he could neither read nor write, and that the vessel he went on board of was a wooden vessel; a side-wheel steamer with two pipes, while the *Circassian* is an iron screw propeller with one pipe.

Some others of the Deputies of the Southern District were called and testified as to what happened on board afterward, and after the day at which the Marshal of the Eastern District attached.

The matter was then adjourned till Saturday.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Patrick Byrnes, indicted for manslaughter, pleaded guilty of assault and battery. Byrnes was charged with having caused the death of this wife, Catharine Burns, whom he struck on the face with a piece of wood on the 25th of May, 1866, death ensuing from the wound thus inflicted on the 18th of June, 1866. Dr. Beach, who held the *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, was not certain that death was the direct or indirect result of the wound inflicted by the prisoner, as the erysipelas, of which deceased died, might have supervened from any other cause unknown to him. Under these circumstances Mr. Bedford, Assistant District Attorney, with the consent of the Court, accepted the plea of assault and battery. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 14.

By Presiding Justice Leonard.

Wm. Henry Harrison Cook vs. Jane H. [illegible] Cook; the report of the referee is confirmed and filed with the clerk, and a judgment of divorce is granted. Edward P. Hobbs et al. vs. Wm. B. Hall; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

By Justice Jones.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Annie Lawler, by her guardian, &c., vs. Joseph H. Beames; Edward C. Robinson vs. The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company; Lesitte Tranmann vs. Adolph Kerbs; Mary Ann Halsey vs. Luther C. Carter, and Thomas Beames vs. George Coates.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Andrew McCarran pleaded guilty of petit larceny. While John Murray, of No. 154 East Fortieth-street, was standing at a store window on the 9th of February, the prisoner picked his pocket of the sum of $62. Andrew was only fourteen years of age, confessed the theft, and said that he was very sorry for having done it, and that it was because he had been with bad boys. The Court suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

A DISORDERLY LAMB.

James Lamb, of fifteen years growth, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 1st of January, stabbed Henry Horner Kamp, of No. 58 Oak-street. He was remanded for sentence.

AN OVERCOAT THIEF.

Charles Trask pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 15th of January the prisoner was seen stealing a brown beaver cloth overcoat of the value of $50, from Thomas Lawler, of corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. The Court suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Edward McCabe; two cases assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Donohoe; assault and battery.
The People vs. James R. Kennedy; assault and battery.
The People vs. Wilhelmina Wilhelm; assault and battery.
The People vs. Lewis Bittony; assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Rooney; violating Barrel Act.
The People vs. Bernard Duffy; unsafe building.
The People vs. Wm. C. Clark; petit larceny.
The People vs. Michael Murray; malicious mischief.
The People vs. Thomas Dunnigan; violating Barrel Act.
The People vs. Isaac Rosdale; using metal knuckles.
The People vs. Julius Bellner; assault and battery.
The People vs. Alfred Bisther; personating officer.
The People vs. Wm. Varley; assault and battery.
The People vs. John Mulligan; assault and battery.
The People vs. Hugh O'Rourke; assault and battery.
The People vs. Samuel Hyde and Wm. R. Miller; three cases violating Barrel Act.
The People vs. Patrick Burns; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Patrick McCarney; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Joseph Costello; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Farley; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Edward Battleship; petit larceny.
The People vs. Dixon Curtis; malicious mischief.
The People vs. John Fesselmeyer; fraud.
The People vs. Patrick Downs; violating Boat Law.
The People vs. Randolph L. Primrose; personating officer.
The People vs. Owen Geoghagen; assault and battery.
The People vs. John Rogers; assault and battery.
The People vs. John G. Hass; homicide.
The People vs. James Lancaster; assault and battery.
The People vs. August Rolz; assault and battery.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Before Justice [illegible].

[illegible]

Yesterday morning Charles [illegible], 16 years of age, entered the store [illegible] and [illegible] making a purchase [illegible], valued at $200, and two or three dozen cambric handkerchiefs. His greed for plunder proved his ruin, however, as he was detected in the act, arrested, and given into the custody of Officer [illegible], of the Fifth Precinct. The prisoner was forthwith conveyed to the Court-room and arraigned before the Magistrate, when he was fully committed for trial.

[illegible]

Jane McGregor, a [illegible] of [illegible] of age, and a native of Ireland, was arraigned before the Court yesterday, on a charge of having stolen three silver watches, a feather bed, and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $200, the property of Ann Riley, of No. 22 Roosevelt-street. A portion of the property was found in the prisoner's possession, but she denied the charge of theft, saying that she took it for safe-keeping. She was held for examination.

THE PANEL GAME.

At a late hour on Wednesday evening, Charles G. Weston, a resident of Brooklyn, met Mary Ann Bishop, alias Tilly Smith, on Broadway, and accompanied her to a house in Grand-street. While in the room together another woman came in, having been secreted in a closet, and stole a pocket-book containing $130 in Treasury notes from the clothing of Weston, when she ran down stairs and escaped. Weston soon after discovered his loss and was about pursuing the thief, when Mary Ann said if he would go down the street she would get the money back. On reaching the pavement Mary Ann ran down Wooster-street, across Canal into the Fifth Ward, where she was intercepted and arrested by Officer Bolster. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken to the Court and arraigned upon the charge of grand larceny, being accessory before the fact. She was remanded for examination to permit search being made for the unknown confederate.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Capt. Greer, of the Third Precinct, arrested Garrett J. Post, truck driver for Stuart's sugar refinery, on a charge of having cruelly and unnecessarily whipped his team in College-place. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was locked up for trial in default of $300 bail.

EXCISE CASES.

Wm. Brinning, of No. 19 Chatham-street, and George Kawman, of No. 63 New Bowery, were arraigned before the Court on a charge of having violated the Excise Law, and they were admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ALLEGED SNEAK-THIEF.

A young woman named Bertha Hunter was arraigned on the charge of stealing an overcoat from Mr. Henry Anderson, of No. 486 Broome-street, by whom she was employed as a domestic. She denied her guilt, and was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

COSTLY EXPERIENCES.

Two cases of alleged robbery in houses of ill-fame came before the Court.

The first charge was preferred by a verdant countryman named Henry S. Morris, of Frankfort, Somerset County, N. J., against a girl named Lilian Ross, with whom he was induced to go to a house of ill-fame in Greene-street, on Wednesday night. While there the frail one deprived him of his pocket-book and its contents, ($50 in United States notes,) which she threw out of the window into the yard below. The countryman fled from the room into the yard, recovered his property, and then caused the arrest of the thief.

The second complaint was made by Peter Greenman, of No. 25 Thompson-street, who alleges that he was robbed in a house convenient to his own residence, by a woman named Isabella James, who took his watch, valued at $45, together with some small change that was in his vest pocket when he entered her room.

Both the accused were committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

ALMOST A MURDER.

On New-Year's night, at a late hour, two men named John Bracken and Lawrence Connor, fell to quarreling about some trivial matter, while in the Bull's Head Club room, No. 432 Second-avenue, when, as is alleged, Connor drew a knife, with which he cut his opponent in the neck, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound, from which the surgeon who attended him prophesied that he could not recover. In this however, the man of medicine was agreeably surprised. His patient rallied and gradually recovered, and is now, with the exception of a slight debility arising from the loss of blood, a well man. Immediately after committing the deed the would-be murderer fled, and has not been seen since that time until yesterday afternoon, when he was met in the street by the police officer who was in possession of a warrant for his arrest. Upon being taken before the Magistrate, the accused said that he was intoxicated on the evening of the unfortunate occurrence, and did not remember anything that transpired. He was held for trial without bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Tuesday night at a late hour, as Mr. Thomas Healy, of No. 529 Sixth-avenue, was proceeding homeward, and when within a few doors of his house he was attacked, he says, by a man who seized his watch-chain with one hand and dealt him a powerful blow with his clenched fist at the same time, knocking him off his feet. Mr. Healy struggled with the ruffian until a policeman arrived, who took the highwayman into custody. The accused gave his name as Homer Caswell. Justice Ledwith committed him to answer without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

One day in December last, a respectably dressed man, whose name has since been ascertained to be Wm. Thompson, called at the house of Dr. Theophilus Lalamanne, No. 25 Market-street, and inquired of a lady who came to the door, if the doctor was in. She answered no, but that he was expected shortly; would he not come in and wait in the office until the doctor returned? This invitation the caller readily accepted, saying that his business with the doctor was of very great importance. He did not wait long, however, but left within a few minutes, taking with him, as is alleged, a case of surgical instruments valued at $200; a silver watch worth $10, and a pair of calf-skin boots that cost $16—when new. Nothing was seen of the confidence man thereafter until yesterday, when he was arrested by an officer of the Seventh Precinct. Upon being taken before Justice Mansfield the instruments were found in his possession. He was held for examination in default of the required bail.

DOCK THIEVES.

Three alleged dock thieves, named John Oakley, Edward Oakley and John F. Duryea, were yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Mansfield, charged with stealing two cases of boots, valued at $150, from the wharf of the Boston and Newport Transportation Company, at the foot of Murray-street, North River, and another case of boots, valued at $75, from the Norwich and Worcester Transportation Company's dock, at Pier No. 39, North River.

The trio were held for examination in default of bail.

BOTTLES.

An innocent looking Emerald Islander, who had evidently been but a short time on this side of the great pond, yesterday appeared before the Magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court, where he related a frightful story of his first morning's experience in the business of buying old bottles, rags, &c., from house to house.

In his itinerant wanderings, he said he chanced to enter a "doctor's shop," where he asked a man behind a desk, did he want to sell any old bottles? "Without answering me so much as a word," the frightened junk dealer continued, "what did he do but come out directly fornenst the door, grab me by the shoulder, and trot me down the stairs into a dark cellar, where he was just going to chain me, when I screamed loud and ran out of the place. I know, your Honor, what he meant to do with me, for I've often heard before that they do catch men and cut them up and boil them, and make medicine of them, and so he would do with me if I'd let him."

The manner of the complainant was so earnest while he hurriedly rolled out the foregoing story in a rich brogue, as to be irresistible, and for the time being the dignity of the Court had to succumb to the roars of laughter that proceeded from the spectators who thronged the room. When last seen the bottle dealer was on his way back to the scene of his unpleasant adventure, in search of the name of the practical joker, which the Magistrate assured him it was necessary to have before the complaint could be entertained.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 14, 1867.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R	108½	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	157
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	108½	110	do	156½
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅝	15	do	156
25,000	do	109⅝	1000	do.....2d call	155
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	105⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.	101
			100	do	101⅛
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	100	do..b10. 2d call	[illegible]
			200	do	[illegible]
20,000	do......2d S.	105⅞	100	M. S. & N. I	73⅝
[illegible]	do......Small	105½	200	do	73½
5,000	do......3d Ser.	105½	1500	do......2d call	73⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75	100¼	200	do	73½
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...C.	105⅝	500	do	73⅝
5,000	do......R.	105¾	25	Erie R.	58½
1,000	Ky. State 6s	98	500	do	58
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	66	100	do.........b30	58¼
5,000	Tenn. 6s, N	63⅞	300	do	58½
2,000	Ill.Can. Bs. '60	99½	100	do.........s10	58
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	93¼	400	do	58
16,000	do	93⅜	200	do.........b30	58
55,000	do	93	900	do	57½
5,000	Louisiana 6s	80	300	do.........s15	57⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s	57	100	do..s30..2d call	56½
4,000	City 6s, '82	88	1100	do	57⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅞	300	Reading R	104⅞
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102	500	do.........s10	104¾
5,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	84	200	do......2d call	104½
3,000	M.&P.duC.1st M.	95	600	Ill. Cen. R.	116
6,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d M.	94	100	do......2d call	115¾
3,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	96½	800	Clev. & Pitts. R	84
5	Bank St. of N. Y.	107½	200	do......2d call	83¾
20	do	107	200	Chic. & N. W.	37½
10	Metropolitan B'k	129	100	do	37¾
10	Bk. of Comm'th	105¼	100	do.......2d call	37⅛
10	Fourth N. Bk	104	400	Chic. & N. W. P..s30	68
100	Canton Co.	46⅞	200	do	68⅛
100	do	46	500	do	68½
200	do......2d call	46	300	Chic. & R. I	98⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co.	64	100	do.........b30	98½
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	38	400	do	98⅝
500	West. U. Tel.	44⅛	100	do.........s30	98⅜
300	do	44	100	do.........s30	98½
[illegible]	do	44½	100	do..b30..2d call	98¼
400	Quicksilver Min.	41⅝	500	do	98⅛
200	do.........b30	41¾	25	P., F. W. & C.	98½
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10	300	do	97⅞
200	Central Coal	42	800	do	97⅞
100	At. Mail St. C.	102	100	do.....2d call..c	97⅞
20	Fourth Ave. Nat. & Marine B.	116½	20	New-Jersey Cen.	122
			600	Chic. & Alt	116
			300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60

[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] First Ser.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅝	200	Erie R.	58
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'65 New Issue	105⅝	[illegible]	do	57⅞
			[illegible]	do	57¾
70,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	101⅛	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅝	100	Hudson R. R...b30	128
			100	do.........s30	127⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63½	100	Chi. R. I.	98
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	25¾	100	do	98⅛
3,000	Morris & Essex 1st	96¾	200	Reading R.....b10	104⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	43⅞	100	do	104¾
200	do	43¾	1000	do.........s30	104⅝
24	do	43⅞	10	M. S. & N. I.	73⅝
25	Union Trust Co.	100	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅝
100	At. M. S. S. Co.	102½	300	Chi. & N. W.	37⅝
500	do	102	50	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
300	Canton Co.	45⅞	100	do	67⅛
50	Quicksilver	41	100	do	67⅝
235	Pacific M. S.	155	300	do	67⅝
300	do	155	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	119
300	do	154	100	do	119⅛
30	do	155	200	P., F. W. & C.	97⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	100⅞	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	115½
100	do	100¾	100	Mil. & St. P. P.	60⅛
100	do	100⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Pa. M. S. Co	155	200	Reading R.	104⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.......s3	101	200	do.........s10	104½
200	do	101	200	do	104⅝
800	Erie Railroad	57⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	37⅛
2100	do	57¾	100	do.........c	37½
600	do.........b3	57½	200	do.........s3	37⅜
500	do.........s3	57½	200	do.........b3	37⅝
600	M. S. & N. I.	73⅝	200	do	37¾
2000	do.........b3	73⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68
100	do.........s10	73½	3500	do	68⅛
1000	do.........c	73⅝	3000	do.........s30	68
500	do.........s3	73⅝	400	do.........b3	68⅛
100	do	73⅝	200	do.........b10	68¼
800	Chi., R. I. & P.	98¼	100	do.........b3	68⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	98			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mariposa Pref	21⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	73⅝
100	do	21⅝	200	do	73½
100	do	21½	100	do.........b10	73
200	Con. Greg. Gold	12½	200	do.........s3	72⅞
500	do	12⅝	200	do.........b3	73
100	do.........b10	12⅝	600	do	73
300	West. U. Tel	43¾	100	Ill. Central R.	115½
200	do.........b3	43⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts	83
100	do.........s3	43⅝	300	do.........b10	83⅜
100	do.........b10	43⅝	300	do	83⅛
100	do.........s30	43½	200	Cleve. & Tol	119⅛
200	N. Y. Central.....c	101⅛	600	Chic., R. I & P.	98⅛
1000	do	100¾	500	do.........s3	98
200	do.........c	100½	200	do.........b10	98⅛
1100	Erie Railroad	56⅞	100	do.........b10	98
400	do.........c	56⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	37⅛
2800	do	56⅞	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pr...s3	67⅞
400	do.........s3	56⅞	300	do.........b3	68
600	do.........s3	56⅝	200	do.........s3	67⅞
400	do.........b3	56¾	400	do.........b3	67⅞
200	Reading R	104⅛	600	do	67⅞
1200	do	104	300	P., F. W. & C.	97⅞
200	do.........s3	103⅞	100	do.........s10	97⅞
100	Tol., W. & W	40½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer	25⅛	300	M. So. & N. I.	72⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co	41½	100	do.........s10	72⅝
400	N. Y. Cen	100⅝	200	do.........s3	72⅝
200	do	100⅝	100	do.........b3	72⅝
500	do	100⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115½
800	do.........s3	100⅝	500	Chic. R. I. & P.	97⅞
2000	do.........s3	100⅝	300	do	97½
400	do.........b3	100⅝	200	do	97⅞
400	do	100⅛	100	do.........s15	97½
2400	Erie Railroad	56½	500	Chi. & N. W	36⅞
800	do.........s3	56⅝	400	do.........b3	36⅞
600	do.........b3	56⅝	400	do.........s3	36¾
200	do.........b10	56⅝	200	do.........b10	36⅝
1600	do	56⅝	600	C. & N. W. Pr	67
200	do.........b3	56⅝	200	do	66⅞
100	do.........s10	56⅛	200	do.........b3	66⅝
500	do.........s3	56⅛	100	do.........s10	66⅝
100	Reading R.....s30	103⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	97
800	do	104	300	do	97

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold in the Gold Room opened this morning at an advance of ⅛ ℘ cent. on yesterday's closing, on the passage of the Stevens Bill in the House of Representives; but the market subsequently fell off from 137⅛@137⅜@137@136⅞ ℘ cent. There was a continued good offering of Exchange on London, and a strong demand for United States 5-20s, which operated to check the advance in Gold on political causes. There is considerable regret felt and expressed in financial and other business circles at the extreme measures deemed necessary by the lower House of Congress, for the Government of the Southern States, and this feeling, with some good men, amounts for the moment, almost to despondency as to the early restoration of political quiet in the South. But the general confidence in the ability and resources of the Government to overcome all difficulties of this nature, remains unimpaired. The Public Funds continue to advance, and the fluctuations in Gold are not of sufficient moment to create serious concern as to the effect of the postponement of the final settlement of the Southern trouble.

The 5-20s of 1862 sold to-day at 110 ℘ cent.; the 1865s, May and November, at 107⅜; the February and August 7-30s (first series) at 106 ℘ cent. The new consolidated 5-20s, January and July, sold at 105⅝ ℘ cent.

The sudden depression of yesterday afternoon in the Railway market was followed up by still cheaper sales this morning, and there was especial and very marked weakness on Erie Common Stock, which, as on yesterday, had its influence upon the remainder of the New-York and Western list. The falling off in the January traffic of the road of $278,000 is larger than was generally anticipated, although the bad weather of the month was known to have affected the business of nearly all the trunk lines, East and West. The New-York Central, notwithstanding the difficulty with Mr. Vanderbilt's roads, fell off only $149,000 from the liberal receipts of January, 1866. The Fort Wayne was fully up to last year, and the difference on Rock Island and the two Michigan Roads is unimportant, and much less than was feared from the severity of the Winter.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, the Railway market, after various fluctuations between 58@56 throughout the day on Erie stock, closing depressed.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Northwestern	37⅛	36⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	110	N. West Pref	68	66⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105⅝	105⅝	Rock Island	98⅜	97⅞
N. Y. Central	101	100⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅞	97
Erie	57⅞	56½	Cumb'land Coal	39⅛	38
Hudson	128	128⅞	Quicksilver	41	40½
Reading	104⅞	104	W. U. Telegraph	44⅛	43⅝
Mich. Southern	73⅝	72⅞	Mariposa Pref	21⅝	21
Illinois Central	116	115½	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	25½
Pittsburgh	84¼	83	American Gold	137⅜	136⅝
Tennessee 6s	66½	63⅞	Bills on London	108½	108⅞

The following bids were made this forenoon at the regular Stock Exchange Board for the various descriptions of the Public Funds of the United States. Allowance must be made for the subsequent variations among the great dealers in Wall-street, and also for the sales registered at the Second or Afternoon Board of the Exchange:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	138	5-20, 500 & 1,000	107¼
6 ℘ cent., 1868	132	5-20 coupon, 1865	107⅛
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	132	5-20 cou., 1865 n. iss.	105⅝
6 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1881	108⅝	6 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	102
6 ℘ c.om'l coupon, 1881	109	10-40 reg.	97
Coupon 500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	7 3.10, 1st series	106
5-20 coupon, small	109⅝	7 3.10, 2d series	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	7 3.10, 3d series	105½
5-20 registered, 1864	105		

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	People's	122
Merchants'	115	Market	112
America	130	Nassau	108
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	111
American Exchange	105	Continental	109
State of New-York	106	St. Nicholas	104
Commerce	113	Commonwealth	105¼
Ocean	101	Imp'rs. & Traders	112
American Exchange	114¼	Fourth National	103⅞
Bank of N. America	104	Oriental	130
Metropolitan	128		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1867	101¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Hud. R. 2d M. s. f. '85	[illegible]	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Chi. & N.W. S. F.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Ohio. & Alton. S. F.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	[illegible]	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	[illegible]	[illegible] 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94

It is announced in the special Washington dispatches this morning that Mr. Hooper's bill to amend the National Banking System will not probably be reached in season to be acted upon by Congress at the present session. From all that we have seen and heard of the bill we deem it fortunate that it is to be defeated either for the want of time or the want of substantial merit. Thus we find in the recent speech of Mr. Hooper the following suggestion from the Comptroller of the National Currency for supplying additional Circulation to that portion of the country which may not have been fairly accommodated within the $300,000,000 now allowed to the entire system:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1867.

SIR: In order to avoid discriminating specifically in prescribing the amount of circulation a bank may have upon its capital, I would suggest a scale like the following as an amendment to the House bill, commencing in line 569: "And the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall not be more in proportion to its paid-up capital than as follows:

On the first $500,000 of paid-up capital, 75 ℘ cent. of such capital; on the second $500,000 of paid-up capital, 60 ℘ cent. of such capital; on the third $500,000 of paid-up capital 50 ℘ cent. of such capital; on the fourth $500,000 of paid-up capital, 40 ℘ cent. of such capital; on the fifth $500,000 of paid-up capital, 30 ℘ cent. of such capital; on the sixth $500,000 of paid-up capital, 25 ℘ cent. of such capital; on the fourth and fifth millions of paid-up capital, 10 ℘ cent. of such capital, and on all paid-up capital over five millions circulation shall be issued upon the bonds deposited, which the law requires to be with the Treasurer of the United States, not exceeding one-third of the paid-up capital."

This schedule would give circulation upon capital as follows:

1st...	$500,000@75 ℘ ct.,	$375,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d...	500,000@60 ℘ ct.,	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d...	500,000@50 ℘ ct.,	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th...	500,000@40 ℘ ct.,	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
5th...	500,000@30 ℘ ct.,	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th...	500,000@25 ℘ ct.,	125,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th...	1,000,000@10 ℘ ct.,	100,000	4,000,000	1,500,000
5th...	1,000,000@10 ℘ ct.,	100,000	5,000,000	1,600,000

One bank of ten millions capital must deposit bonds to the amount of $3,334,000, upon which circulation may be issued to the amount of $3,000,000.

Very respectfully, H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, Committee on Banks and Currency, House of Representatives.

Now, without passing upon the question as to whether more than three hundred millions of National Bank currency should be arbitrarily restricted to the whole country or not, we feel quite free to say that the suggestion of Mr. Hulburd is most unwise and unjust. There is a compound security implied in the spirit of the National Banking Laws as they now exist, and as they were originally shaped by Mr. Secretary Chase. 1. The security in United States Stocks lodged in the Treasury. 2. The security, back of this, of the *bona fide* paid up capital over and above the United States Stocks to be purchased by the Bank and lodged at Washington, and on the principle that the larger the capital the greater the security, not alone for the ultimate redemption of the notes issued by the Bank, but for the ability of the Bank to take care of its circulation at the financial centres of the country, and to coöperate with the Treasury when the proper time rolls round, in all needful measures for the redemption of the Specie standard, Mr. Hulburd would reduce the New-York National Bank of Commerce circulation from six to three millions. The New-York Metropolitan from $2,250,000 to $1,500,000. The Fourth National from $3,000,000 to $1,600,000. And so on through the strong banks of large capital, from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. All this is to be done *not* to increase the security of the system, but to quiet the demand for new accommodation in the way of National Bank Currency, in quarters that now complain (after failing to participate in the original distribution of the $300,000,000.) that they have not been sufficiently accommodated. We have only to say that if they really need more currency, let the maximum of $300,000,000 be increased, as we doubt not it will be, sooner or later, whether before or after the resumption of Specie Payments; but surely Congress cannot be reasonably called upon to weaken the present Circulation by transferring a portion of it from strong legitimate Banks of Discount, Deposit and Circulation, at the great Money centres, to small banks *of mere circulation* in remote sections of the country. The other proposed amendments of Mr. Hooper's bill may be somewhat more sensible than this redistribution of Circulation, but none of them, we believe, have sufficient immediate importance to render the postponement of the whole bill a subject of regret.

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the month of January was: 1867, $93,784 35; 1866, $89,937 17.

The following is a correct statement of the whole amount of compound interest notes yet outstanding, and also of the proportion which falls due in 1867:

	Whole amount.	Falling due 1867.
Principal	$143,064,640	$99,665,000
Interest	27,761,921	19,340,122
Total	$170,826,561	$119,005,122

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,744,053 20, of which $377,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $231,000; Payments, $598,350 79; Balance, $115,192,431 10.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock.
Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell
Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:
$ 2 per share paid in for........ $ 4
11 per share paid in for........ 7
14 per share paid in for........ 10
17 per share paid in for........ 13
American, Adams', United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited.
N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed in blank, except as to the number of shares.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 6,240 bbls. Flour, 2,236 bags Corn Meal, 5,700 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 748 bbls. Pork, 606 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,504 pkgs. Lard, 748 pkgs. Beef and 664 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and steady at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request and held firmly, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely offered and has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Middlings 33c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,850 bales, against receipts of 4,896 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,435
Receipts last week	21,128
Receipts preceding week	17,752
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	124,226
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	274,157
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Jan. 1	64,527
Exports since Sept. 1	177,996
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	210,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,147,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	554,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	605,000

EGGS—Are coming in more freely, but are in good request and comparatively firm, at extreme rates. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 50c.@52c.; State and Pennsylvania, 48c.@50c.; Ordinary Western, 45c.@47c.; Western, by Express, 47c.@48c.; Canada, 47c.@48c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been extremely heavy to-day. Holders have been very eager to sell, especially medium and high grades. Prices have been again reduced 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. The demand, however, has been quite limited, confined, in the main, to the most pressing wants of buyers. Sales since our last have been 6,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 80@$10; common to good Extra State at $10@$10 80; good to choice do. do. at $11@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 75 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90	@$10 00
Extra State	10 00	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop ship'g brands	10 80	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 75	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 80	@16 00

Southern Flour is again lower. Sales since our last 350 bbls., at $10 40@$12 50 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 60@$16 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. California Flour is more plenty, and heavy at $11 75@$14 50 for extra, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at from $7@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $3 50@$3 80, chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is very quiet for Domestic Apples. We quote: Apples, selected, $7 50@$8; Apples, Western, $3 50@$6 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $25@$28; Cranberries, Jersey, $20@$26 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are in better supply, and the market is easier. We quote: Apples, State and Western, 11c.@13½c.; Apples, Southern, 9½c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Has been comparatively neglected to-day, and quoted down at the close nominally 5c.@8c. ℘ bushel. It was doubted whether a reduction of even 10c. ℘ bushel would tempt buyers to operate freely at present. In short, most of the holders affirmed that there was really no market for Wheat to-day, and that no prices could be named that would afford a reliable guide to the actual value of the article. Sales were confined to about 10,500 bushels, all to local millers, including White Canada (a small lot) at $3 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring at a price not disclosed, and Amber State at $2 90 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quite freely offered at decidedly lower prices, and has consequently been in pretty fair request, leading to rather more firmness toward the close. Sales since our last 65,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10, closing at $1 09 regular way for mixed Western, in store, and $1 09½@$1 10 for do. afloat; $1 08@$1 12 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 59c.@63c., chiefly at 60c., and State at 67c.@68c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales of 43,000 bushels. There has been a limited inquiry for Barley to-day at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 26,850 bushels at 94c.@95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 15 for do., free, and $1 for State, ℘ bushel. Rye has been more active, but at reduced and declining prices. Sales 41,000 bushels, including Canada, in bond, at $1 12; Western at $1 09@$1 18 for very poor to good, and State at $1 30@$1 32 ℘ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 5,200 bushels were sold, in bond, at $1 25 ℘ bushel. The market is well stocked with Beans, but many of them are poor and are difficult to move. Prime are in moderate demand and firmly held. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 75@$3 50; Prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $2 25@$2 50; Peas, Canada, $1 40@$1 50 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 65 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at former figures.

MOLASSES—Is inactive including Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 80@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 30, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and heavy, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 29c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are arriving more freely, and as trade is dull, prices are lower. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Buckeyes, $2@$2 25; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $5 50@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; Red Onions, $2 50@$3; White Onions, $4@$5; Russia Turnips, $1 ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℘ 100; Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ℘ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ℘ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for Poultry has been very light throughout the entire week, and at the close the market is dull and fully supplied. Game is dull and lower. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 17c.@19c.; Geese, 14c.@15c.; Ducks, 18c.@20c. ℘ lb. *Game*—Partridge, 60c.@70c. ℘ pair; Quail, $1 50@$2 ℘ dozen; Venison, carcase, 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.; Venison, saddle, 14c.@15c. ℘ lb.; Prairie Chickens, 50c.@60c. ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—This has been one of the dullest days of the season in the Pork line. The brokers found it almost impossible to "drum up" a customer, though they labored with even more than their usual measure of diligence and politeness. Nobody seemed courageous enough to give an order to buy of any magnitude. Everybody seemed disgusted with the whole affair. Prices dragged heavily, closing with a decidedly downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., in sundry small lots, at $20@$20 68 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 56, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 50@$19 62, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February, March and April, part at $20 62@$21 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales 825 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet but steady; sales 410 boxes, part at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; and 12c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is depressed and declining; sales since our last 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12c.@12⅝c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℘ lb. Beef has been in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 760 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate request at $35@$36 50 for India Mess, and $31@$32 50 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 340 tcs. Beef Hams are in more demand at $33 75@$35 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls., part to arrive. Butter has been freely offered, and has been less sought after, at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in some demand at 10c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice thus:

The market for Butter during the past week has proved the heaviest and least active of the whole season, and nothing but the light stock of really good to fine qualities has sustained ruling rates. Low grades of Butter have had more movement, as concessions have been readily made in order to clear the market. The experience of last season has demonstrated that the crop of fine Butter in this State does not require an export demand for its complete absorption and with a heavy increased make of Cheese, and also a corresponding decrease in the production of Butter during the present season, no surplus can be expected, nor any lower range of prices. The total receipts of Butter for the week, ending this day, are 9,765 pkgs. Reports from the dairy districts diverge widely as to amount of stock held back, but the same difference in views was current at the same period of last year, and the result was an actual shortage of stock for home wants, with a very heavy advance in prices toward the close of the season. At the close of the week's trade the market shows considerable activity, both for Eastern and local trade, while also some speculative inquiry gives more strength to the market. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@25

We have no material change to notice in the market for Cheese, except an increased firmness on the part of holders of fine stock. Extra factories are firmly held at 22c. ℘ lb. The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 6,321 boxes. The market is well cleared of low grades of Cheese, and quotations consequently nominal. We quote:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State ℘ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, at unchanged figures. Sales since our last 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@11¼c., and 260 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 43,000 lbs. at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but steady. Sales 470 bbls., in bond, at 31c. for State, and 32c.@33c. for Western, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,750 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 30,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 22,000 bushels Corn, Peas and Barley at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Havre, 5,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl., and some Cotton at ½c., and Tallow at ½c. ℘ lb. For Bremen, 50 pkgs. Provisions on private terms. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum and Spirits of Turpentine at 5s. d. and 6s., respectively, ℘ bbl. For Valparaiso, a brig on private terms.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 14.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 27 9th-av., 19.8x66.10	$15,000
House and lot No. 25 9th-av., 19.2x66.10	7,[illegible]
House and lot No. 23 9th-av., 19.2x66.10	7,[illegible]
House and lot No. 21 9th-av., 19.6x66.10	8,[illegible]
House and lot No. 240 W. 13th-st., 19.8x77.6	7,[illegible]
House and lot No. 242 W. 13th-st., 12.10x77.6	8,[illegible]
House and lot No. 244 W. 13th-st., 18.10x103.3	8,[illegible]
House and lot No. 246 W. 13th-st., 18.10x103.3	8,[illegible]
House and lot No. 248 W. 13th-st., 18.10x103.3	8,[illegible]
House and lot No. 250 W. 13th-st., 18.10x103.3	10,[illegible]
House and lot No. 155 Allen-st., 25x79	17,[illegible]
House and lot No. 157 Houston-st., 25x73.9	15,[illegible]
House and lot Nos. 264, 266 Madison-st., 50x94.4	15,[illegible]
House and lot Nos. 38, 38½ Scammel-st., 37x85	8,[illegible]

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

1 lot s. w. cor. 2d-av. and 111th-st., 25.2½x102	3,[illegible]
1 lot adjoining, 25.2½x100	1,450
1 lot n. s. 110th-st., 200 ft. w. 2d-av., 25x½ bl	1,350
1 lot s. s. 111th-st., 200 ft. w. 2d-av., 25x½ bl	1,010
1 lot adjoining, 25x½ bl	1,010
1 lot adjoining, 25x½ bl	1,010
1 lot adjoining, 25x½ bl	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Characters by Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Jamison, Lewis Baker, Humphrey Bland, Wm. Gomersal, Mark Smith, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Wm. Jamison, Mrs. Yeaman, Marie Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gottbold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, BLACK-EYED SUSAN and THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OURS, with Lester Wallack and the members of the company from Wallack's Theatre, New-York.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE, COCOANUT DANCE, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Dr. Hubbard's lecture, LIEBIG'S SOAP AND WATER CIVILIZATION AND BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 14 by Ocean Telegraph, and to Jan. 31 by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, at this port.

The British Government will assume the legal expenses of the trial of Ex-Gov. Eyre, which is now progressing. The bill for the Confederation of the British North American Colonies, embraces the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The Fenians are again becoming troublesome. A party of them have landed at Valentia, Ireland, and it is rumored that they will attempt to cut the Atlantic Cable.

A number of vessels have passed through the Suez Canal.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Messrs. Ross and Pomeroy, of Kansas, were presented, and the former was sworn in to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Lane, which terminates on the 4th of March next. All prior orders were postponed, and the League Island Bill was taken up. Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally passed, 27 to 17, eight members not voting. Announcement having been made of the refusal of the House to recede from its amendment to the Tenure of Office Bill a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Louisiana Bill was taken up and read a second time. The bill was the subject of remarks from Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden and others, the first-named giving notice of three amendments which he proposed to offer; after which Mr. Wade, by request, consented to the postponement of the bill for one day, that it might be printed, with amendments. Mr. Sherman's Compound Interest Funding Bill was then taken up. An amendment from the Finance Committee, providing that the amount of outstanding temporary certificates shall not exceed one hundred millions, was agreed to. Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of the bill, giving an official statement of the demands which would be made upon the national treasury during the current year, and the bill was then passed. At evening session, the bill to establish and protect national cemeteries, was passed. Also, the bill authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the Mississippi at St. Louis.

The House voted to adhere to its amendment to the Tenure of Office Bill, making it apply to Cabinet officers, and asked a Committee of Conference of the Senate. The bill to reimburse the loyal States for war expenses was taken up, and Mr. Blaine stated that the bill provided for the issue of five per cent. bonds, not negotiable for twenty years, to the amount of $115,000,000. The question was on the motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill, and this motion was adopted. A motion to lay the bill on the table was disagreed to, and it was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill providing for the organization of the militia was reported, read and amended. The Bounty Bill was then in order, but at the request of Mr. Morrill, the Tax Bill was taken up, the Bounty Bill being postponed for one day. The House then went into Committee, and considered the Tax Bill. The proposed increase of the special tax on distillers from $100 to $500 occasioned considerable discussion, and before disposing of the question, the House adjourned until the evening. On reassembling, a motion to increase the special tax to $1,000 was rejected, and it was agreed that the tax should remain at $100, as in the present law. The paragraph which forbids gas companies to add their tax to the price charged to consumers after the 30th of April next, was stricken out. Various other items of the bill were considered, but without completing the consideration of the subject the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The bill for the construction of a suspension bridge across the East River was passed; also the bill exempting from taxation, town bonds issued in favor of New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and the Assembly resolution for an investigation into the management of Binghamton Inebriate Asylum. The cross-town railroad was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported. The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution to adjourn over from the 15th to the [illegible] of the 18th instant.

The Assembly [illegible] to amend the [illegible] relative to [illegible] against [illegible] to the State Lunatic Asylum.

GENERAL NEWS.

Clifton Harris, the negro who has confessed that he was one of the parties who murdered two aged women near Auburn, Me., on the night of the 17th ult., and Luther S. Verrill, whom he charged with being his accomplice, were arraigned at Lewiston yesterday. The former pleaded guilty. The latter pleaded not guilty, and, waiving an examination, was committed to jail with the negro. The trial will take place before the Supreme Court of the county on the fourth Tuesday of April next.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., took place on Thursday evening. Gov. Orr was present and made an address, in which he alluded to the present political situation of the Southern States and the Southern scheme for reconstruction, and advised that the South should indicate a willingness to give all honorable guarantees for the future.

Four of the crew of the steamship *City of Bath*, from Boston for Savannah, have arrived at Charleston, S. C., and report that their vessel was burned at sea off Cape Hatteras on Sunday morning last, and that, of twenty-six persons on board, they alone escaped.

An accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo.) Railroad, on Wednesday night, caused by the breaking of a wheel, resulted in the death of one passenger and the wounding of fourteen others more or less seriously.

The Canadian Government have decided to place Government Police at Niagara Falls, to protect visitors from extortion, and have given a gentle hint to Museum keepers.

Hon. P. T. Barnum was yesterday nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut. In the First District Hon. Henry C. Deming was renominated by acclamation.

Three men, accused of forging bonds of Buena Vista County, Iowa, to the amount of $40,000, have been arrested in Chicago.

The recent warm weather has occasioned destructive freshets in many of the Western States.

LOCAL NEWS.

The action entitled Maria Silsby vs. John Silsby, came before the Supreme Court at Chambers yesterday, Justice Leonard presiding, on a motion made by the counsel for the plaintiff, to strike out certain parts of an answer. The action is brought by a wife against her husband to obtain a decree of separation on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment, alleged to have been practiced on her by him at divers times for several years past. The answer denies fully the cruelty and improper treatment, and then goes on to set forth at length circumstances tending to show that the wife was insane, and that it became necessary for the husband to use all the authority he had to control the wife during her fits of insanity; and hence, that though he might sometimes have been harsh and energetic, he never was unkind or cruel. The wife was finally taken to the Insane Asylum at Utica, and under what circumstances and by what means that was done, her counsel said, would be shown on the trial. After a long argument, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

According to the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health to the Legislature on the subject of tenement-houses, it appears that the number of that style of habitations in this City is 18,582, of which about 52 per cent. are in a condition detrimental to the public health. In Brooklyn, the number of tenement-houses is 2,408. Of these very few are remarkable for their unfitness as abodes for human beings.

Geo. Olney, formerly Captain of the steamer *Washington Irving*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing the vessel from the custody of the Sheriff of Norfolk County, Va., last Summer. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Justice Leonard in time to prevent his departure for Virginia.

The Supreme Court at General Term has just decided an important point relative to the law of trade marks. The action is entitled Joseph Gillott vs. Richard Esterbrook and another, and involves the question, among others, whether a number is a trade-mark. The Court decide that it is.

United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday committed Mary St. John for trial, on a charge of fraud against the Government, in assuming the name of Hannah Burke as owner of seven Certificates of Deposits in the United States Treasury, amounting to $3,052.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution calling on the Street Commissioner for information in relation to the removal of the ferry-houses erected on Piers Nos. 14 and 15, North River, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but transacted nothing but routine business.

Collector Smythe yesterday received an order from the Secretary of the Treasury directing him to release the steamship *R. R. Cuyler* to her owners on their filing bonds with the United States District-Attorney in twice her value that she shall not be used against any friendly Government.

Thomas Considine *alias* Thomas Williams, a St. Nicholas Hotel hack-driver, was arrested on a charge of murder, alleged to have been committed near Detroit in 1860. The prisoner was arrested on a requisition from Gov. Crapo of Michigan.

Mr. S. P. Avery, Secretary of the American Art Committee of the Paris Universal Exposition, having in custody the works of art which have been loaned by our citizens, will sail for Havre in the *Arago* to-morrow morning.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice Wm. H. Leonard presiding, in the action entitled William Henry Harrison Cook vs. Jane Honora Cook.

Edward H. Whelen, the man who committed the forgery on the Erie Railway Company, arrived here yesterday from Richmond, Va., under arrest. He confesses his guilt and implicates a host of others.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Patrick Byrnes, charged with causing the death of his wife in June last, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

The case of Adolph Van Schwartz was up again before United States Commissioner White yesterday, and in consequence of the evidence not arriving, was further adjourned until Saturday.

Typhoid fever is reported as having broken out again among the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The annual election of officers of the American Institute was held last evening, Horace Greeley having been reëlected President.

The Turks and Servia.—The telegraph announces that the Ottoman Government has consented to withdraw its armies from Servia. This is a timely concession, probably yielded to the pressure of France, as the first news of it comes from Paris. Had the Turk remained stubborn in his refusal to comply with the demands of the people of Servia, a few weeks, at furthest, would have witnessed a violent outbreak in that quarter. We have already detailed the nature of the difficulty, and, without repeating, it may be proper to call the attention of our readers to it again. Servia enjoys independent local self-government, and is connected with the Government at Constantinople by no stronger bonds than Roumania. But in Servia the Turks retained possession of some six or seven fortresses, or rather fortified places, including Belgrade. The Servians demanded that these should be evacuated, and turned over to their own troops, and thus the last vestige of Turkish sovereignty be abolished. The Sultan assented as to all the smaller forts, but would not give up Belgrade. He claimed that this place, situated as it is on the Danube, on the Austrian frontier, is a work of national defence for the whole Turkish Empire, and does not concern the local authorities of Servia alone. This refusal had greatly exasperated the Servians. They determined to possess themselves of Belgrade, cost what it may, [illegible] and the so-called militia numbered a hundred and fifty thousand men, it is said. The outbreak was imminent, but it has been averted now by Turkey conceding what was wanted of her.

We would not refer to this matter so prominently and at such length, were it insignificant, as to many it may perhaps appear. This question of the Servian fortresses is but a link in the chain of events accelerating the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. It is so closely wedded and so intimately connected with the whole series of difficulties comprised under the name of the "Oriental question," that it is of European importance. Hence France has interfered, and we are assured by the journals of Vienna, or such of them at least as enjoy the privilege of official inspiration, that Austria also urged upon Turkey to give way to the demands of the Servians. If a popular rising has been prevented, if a mere shadow of authority over Servia has been preserved to the Sublime Porte, it is only for a while. The crash is postponed for the present, but come it will. A man in the last stages of consumption has strong hopes of continuing life while grim death has him already in his grasp. So with Turkey in Europe; her fall may by astute diplomatic doctoring be put off a year or two, but prevented it cannot be.

Reduction of Taxation and Contraction of the Currency the Best Measures of Relief.

The objections which at the first glance arise to the bill of the Ways and Means Committee, amending existing laws relating to internal revenue, to a large extent disappear before the explanatory speech of Mr. Morrill. Of the imperfections of the measure—its lack of thoroughness and its deviations from sound principle—we have already spoken. Mr. Morrill shows, however, that these are not the result either of remissness or of an incorrect estimate of the needs of the country, but that they are a consequence of its peculiar circumstances, and the inability of the Committee to transcend the narrow limits of expediency.

While the desirableness of repealing the general five per cent. tax on manufactures is conceded, the smallness of the available surplus renders the reform impracticable. The Committee, therefore, has been constrained to choose between a general reduction of the tax on so trifling a scale that its benefit would be inappreciable, or its entire removal from certain manufactures, with an understanding that all shall be similarly relieved at the earliest possible period. In this view of the case, the decision arrived at is judicious. For since the manufactures to be relieved are those which enter largely into the consumption of the people, a certain reduction of cost will be at once effected, by which all will be benefited. The completion of the programme becomes simply a question of time.

The same course has been pursued with reference to the income tax. The injustice of levying upon income derived from skill, labor and enterprise a rate of taxation equal to that levied upon the interest or product of accumulated property, is unreservedly acknowledged. A complete revision being unattainable, the Committee has addressed itself to the less complicated object of affording relief by enlarging the amount exempted; confining the business of amendment to the equalization of the percentage on all income above the exempted limit. With a margin of $1,000, and rent, taxes, and other charges added, the tax will no longer press cruelly upon the large class who maintain a constant struggle to maintain appearances. For the more scientific adjustment of the burden we must await days of greater leisure and prosperity; meanwhile content with the boon afforded, and the declared desire of the Committee to abolish the tax altogether so soon as the step shall be rendered feasible.

Apart from these particular features of the bill now before the House, Mr. Morrill has earned the confidence of the country by the clearness and earnestness of his convictions upon the two great practical questions of the day. With his theories concerning tariffs we have little sympathy, and his measures for protecting home industry by prohibiting foreign trade are in the main at variance with our notions of statesmanship. Passing over the tariff as a scheme for promoting special interests regardless of the general welfare, and passing over also the subject of reconstruction as belonging to a different category, the two questions which tower high above all others are those of the currency and taxation. On both Mr. Morrill has acquitted himself wisely and boldly. His speech on the finances, on the 24th ult., was a plea for the steady contraction of the currency which speculators may assail but cannot refute. And the views in regard to the reduction of taxation with which he prefaced the discussion of the present bill, on Wednesday, prove that he appreciates the second great cause of industrial embarrassment, and is prepared to make the reduction of the public debt subordinate to the relief of the people from ruinous taxation.

Considering the strength of the combined influences which favor inflation, we have reason to be content with the very moderate provision for contraction already in force. The contest that has been waged, and still goes on, is not creditable to a body representing the interests of the whole people. As between inflation, with its attendant evils,—speculation and high prices—and contraction with its inevitable tendency to lower prices, there ought to be no hesitation. The interests to be served by keeping up a flood of inconvertible paper are so selfish, and withal so insignificant compared with the general interest of the community, that the representatives of the American people should not for an instant permit their judgment or their policy to be swayed by the intrigues and pressure of the lobby. All that speculators have at stake is as nothing in the balance against the benefits that will attend the return to specie payments. We may be thankful, then, that the danger of further inflation, which at one time seemed imminent, is in a great degree averted, at least for this session. The loan certificate scheme, which at the outset bore an ominous aspect, has been essentially modified, and will not be allowed to interfere with the process of contraction. That process will go on, as of right it should, and we recommend those who have trusted in the prospect of unrestrained speculation to take timely warning from the fact. They have no vested interests that the country or the Treasury is under any obligation to respect, and if they fail to adapt their plans to the circumstances [illegible] policy of contraction, they will have only themselves to thank when they suffer. Caution may help them; speculation cannot.

Taxation, perhaps, is [illegible] of [illegible]. The party [illegible] which proclaims that the present taxation, exhausting though it be, should be kept up, can mislead nobody. It is a question not of theory but of fact—not what a few admirers of China and Japan would have, but what the great body of the American people can endure. And this is certain—they cannot much longer endure the present system of taxation. It is crushing. So long as the war lasted they withstood the strain. But the depression which has come with peace renders the load intolerable. It must be lightened, or ruin will sweep over the land. The pending tariff is an effort to give relief to classes and interests that are strong enough to extort it, or rich enough to buy it, but its enactment will make the evil worse—the suffering more severe. In its bearing upon the people, the new tariff is a measure of enhanced taxation. It may enrich certain manufacturers, but to the multitude of consumers it will be an additional cause of impoverishment. Hence, if we must have higher customs duties, there should be no delay in reducing internal taxation to the extent of every dollar available for the purpose.

The advocates of unlimited taxation urge as their excuse the desirableness of cultivating a large surplus in the Treasury, to be applied to the diminution of the national debt. Under conceivable and we hope not remote circumstances, the proceeding would be eminently proper. When the Union shall be restored, and harmony and prosperity reëstablished in all its States, there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the duty and wisdom of paying off the debt. And the work will then be comparatively easy. Now it is impossible. With ten States excluded from the Union, and their future hidden behind the perils of military government—with trade depressed and industry paralyzed—with a rate of taxation heavier than rests upon any other people—it is unsafe to attempt the continuance of exhaustive taxation, in order that the debt may be paid. We say unsafe, because while the payment of the debt in due season is unquestionable, the continuance of a ruinous taxation may possibly react to the prejudice of the bondholders. Their obvious interest is in common with that of the whole people, whose pressing requirement is for relief. And we know of no other available means of relief than is afforded by the application of the entire estimated surplus of the Treasury to the reduction of taxes.

The bill reported by Mr. Morrill may not come up to our standard in many of its details. But its general aim is sound, and its general scope expedient and just. It is one of the few sources of hope discernible at Washington, and we trust that differences of opinion on minor points will not prevent its enactment.

The Financial Legislation of Congress.

We shall probably get through the present Congress with less foolish and damaging legislation on the subject of the finances than there has been reason to fear. There is no likelihood now of the introduction of any new measures of importance; and most of the measures that have been proposed with the object of changing the present course of things will get the go-by. There is certainly reason to congratulate the country in this respect; for when we observe the countless variety of contradictory opinions that prevail among members, and when we consider the selfish interests that would be promoted by the success of some of the schemes, and when, at the same time, we reflect upon the necessity of something like fixedness in our financial policy, we are compelled to consider it as fortunate, on the whole, that things have been let alone, though by this means some valuable reforms may have been postponed.

When we have mentioned Mr. Randall's scheme for the abolition of the National Bank currency, Mr. Grinnell's scheme to prohibit contraction by the retiring of four millions per month of legal tenders, the scheme to compel the public sale of Treasury gold, and the scheme to provide for the substitution of loan certificates in place of the compound-interest notes, we have collated all the projects that really came to anything, and all but one of these have already come to nothing. The Anti-Bank Currency Bill was not the least pernicious of these projects, and though it was urged for some time with great noise and show, and though it had many plausible reasons in its favor, yet its damaging effects upon the business of the country and upon the stability of financial arrangements, were too palpable and immediate to permit the bill to acquire any strength beyond that which was lost in its birth. The Gold Bill went so far as to pass the House, but it was immediately buried in the Senate, from which it gives no sign of resurrection; and we suspect that none but the speculators feels any grief at its loss. The anti-contraction resolution, which passed the House, and which, in its terms, only looked to prohibiting any reduction of the outstanding greenbacks "during the current year," has in like manner sunk to oblivion in the Senate. The action of the House on this question during the present session, is one of the most curious things in financial legislation, and is enough to justify the pleasure we have expressed that so few of the fluctuating fancies of members have passed through Congress and been enacted into laws. For, the resolution prohibiting Secretary McCulloch from withdrawing any part of the legal-tender currency which passed the House on the 4th of February, by a majority of *twenty* was essentially the same resolution which the wisdom of the same body *rejected* on the 17th of December by a majority of *thirty*. The following is the resolution introduced on Dec. 17, and which was tabled on motion of Mr. Morrill:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report a bill preventing, for some temporary period, the further withdrawal of legal-tender currency.

And the following are the resolutions on the same point *adopted* on the 4th inst., though Mr. Morrill, in like manner, moved that they also be tabled:

> *Resolved*, That the public interest demands that there shall not during the current year be any reduction of the amount of outstanding United States notes, commonly called greenbacks.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report such bill as may be necessary to effect this object.

Was there anything in the financial state of the Government, in the condition of the country, or in the requirements of business, to produce this marvelous change in the views of the House in such a very short space of time? Or was the action in one case as accidental and thoughtless, and as much a matter of management and fortune as it was in the other? However it may be in this instance, there is certainly a good deal of wise legislation brought about in this way. We have little doubt, for example, that had Congress had the report of Mr. Van Dyck's examination concerning the sales of gold in this market before it at the opening of the session, the action of the House on the Gold Bill would not have been precisely as recorded. And the fate which this bill, as well as other financial bills, have met in the Senate, shows how fortunate it is that our Constitution has created another legislative body to revise the measures of the House.

Each of the three schemes which we have named was in opposition to the views and desires of our distinguished Secretary of the Treasury—not the least of whose merits is that he is severely conservative in his financial ideas. The last measure we have indicated—that for replacing the compound-interest notes by loan certificates—is the only one before Congress which the Secretary has favored, as it is the only one which has a prospect of being enacted into law. We believe that men holding the most diverse views as to inflation or contraction concede the measure to be not indiscreet, and to be at all events practically necessary.

It comes out, therefore, after all that has been said or proposed on the subject in Congress and elsewhere, that Secretary McCulloch will be left virtually free to carry on his great Department as he has done for the last year or two. We have no doubt that he feels measurably comfortable over the fact. He will be able to work peacefully, profitably, advantageously and successfully for the strengthening of the country's finances and the improvement of its credit.

More Liquor Frauds—The Warehousing System.

We publish this morning the report of a case recently heard before the United States District Court, whose details certainly are most remarkable, and indicate that there has been a branch of frauds under the Internal Revenue Act in connection with distilled spirits, which has not been suspected hitherto, it being in a part of the law to which attention has not been very much directed, viz., the law providing for bonded warehouses.

The case arose in the same Third Collection District in Brooklyn, which seems to have been the resort of all kinds of rascality under the Revenue Law. The facts which we pick out of the testimony given in the case to which we call attention are as follows: The Government had seized 506 barrels of spirits in a building No. 68 Water-street, Brooklyn, as forfeited. A firm named Hubbell & Tallent appeared to claim the spirits and to defend the suit, but District-Attorney Tracy excepted to their right to claim, denying that they had any interest in the goods at all, and the case was heard only on this question of title. They gave testimony to show that in October last they bought in bond 1,000 barrels of spirits from a Chicago distiller, which on their arrival here were put in a bonded warehouse at No. 66 Water-street, next door to where these spirits were seized. Both buildings appear to have belonged to a man named Crogan, who kept a distillery at No. 10 Cedar-street, in this City.

This bonded warehouse of Crogan's had some remarkable features. In the first place, the whole building was not a bonded warehouse, but only the cellar and the first floor, which do not, however, appear to have been in any way separate from the rest of the building. In the next place there were three entrances, the front door and the back door and a grating in the back-yard, but only one of these was locked with a Government lock, and that was the grating. A storekeeper was appointed for it by the Collector, who had keys to the front and back doors, but could not tell whether any one else had keys to them, for they were ordinary locks, nor who put the Government lock on the grating. Why, if he was going to put on but one lock, he should have chosen to put it in the backyard is not clear, but possibly he was too obliging to inconvenience parties who might want to go in at the front door in his absence. He was plainly a very obliging storekeeper, for he repeatedly allowed Mr. Crogan to go into the warehouse with another man and remain there locked up for hours. What they were doing with these spirits claimed by Hubbell & Tallent he does not seem to know or to have had curiosity enough to inquire. It may be that they were some of the time engaged in the occupation of changing brands on the barrels, which were certainly changed after the spirits went into the place.

This valuable public officer carried his complaisance still further. He allowed Mr. Crogan to break a passage-way from the cellar of No. 66 to the cellar of No. 68, and having done this Mr. Crogan took advantage of it to have all there was left of the 1,000 barrels which had been put into No. 66 rolled into No. 68, where they were when they were seized by the officers of the law.

Several remarkable facts about this liquor appeared in the evidence. The whole 1,000 barrels were sworn to have been bought in October as being in bond at No. 66 Water-street, although they were also proved not to have been sent from Chicago till after that time, and the building was not a bonded warehouse at all till after that date. The firm which bought them bonded them in November for transportation to California, and 500 barrels had been shipped, but when and by what vessel no one could testify. The brands were removed from portions of them, and other brands put on, which were furnished by Mr. Crogan, the distiller of Cedar-street, who was present when the spirits arrived, who owned the two buildings, who was often in the warehouse alone, who had the passage way made and the liquor rolled through. It may not appear clear to our readers why Mr. Crogan should have meddled at all with these spirits, which he did not pretend to own. Nor do we say that we can account for it; but after giving a little explanation about the working of the law, we can make a supposition, of the reasonableness of which our readers can judge for themselves.

The Internal Revenue Law provides that distillers need not at once pay tax upon the spirits which they make, but may put them into bond in warehouses, which are under the charge of storekeepers appointed for the purpose. The distiller, on placing spirits in a bonded warehouse, gives a bond that he will not withdraw them except in accordance with law. [illegible] provide that such spirits may be [illegible] from one district to another on giving proper bonds therefor. Thus, these spirits in question, if all was right, were put in bond in Chicago, were then bonded for transportation to the Third District of this State, and, on their being put into this bonded warehouse of Mr. Crogan, the then owner gave a bond not to withdraw them, except lawfully, and these purchasers, Hubbell & Tallent, designing to ship them to California, had also given transportation bonds for that purpose. These bonds were given in November last, and 500 barrels, as was testified, were shipped for California, but the remainder, though bonded, had not yet been shipped.

Now, let us suppose a case and see how a fraud might be committed. Suppose a combination between a distiller and parties who have liquor bonded for transportation, but who have not removed it from the bonded warehouse. If they find the storekeeper accommodating enough to allow them not only access unwatched to the barrels, but also means of removing them and substituting others, either through the doors or by making a hole in the building, what is to hinder them from going into the illicit trade with the greatest possible protection against seizure? They can quietly remove and dispose of a barrel or ten barrels of it while the distiller furnishes other ten barrels which he has himself made, to supply its place. If any watchful officer undertakes, however, to seize any of the spirits, he is met with the proof that it is part of a lot that has been bonded for transportation. While, if they succeed in eluding such observation, a stream of illicit spirits may be kept flowing through that bonded warehouse, care being always taken to keep the same quantity on hand, and by judicious marking and branding to keep the same outward semblance, so that the attention of the obliging storekeeper should not be too forcibly attracted to any changes.

Now we do not say that such was the course of things at this Water-street warehouse, but it is plain that if it was not, it was not for lack of the obliging storekeeper. It is hardly to be believed, but it is the fact, that the law provides no punishment for a storekeeper who allows the warehouse of which he has charge to be entered and made accessible to all the world in this way.

One thing is becoming evident—that a comparison between the shrewdness of the rogues who commit frauds under the Internal Revenue Law, and that of those who have thus far devised means to check their rascality, is not much to the advantage of the latter. Let us hope for a better state of things as the subject becomes better understood.

Our Mode of Life and its Inevitable Tendency.

From the fact that landlords are charging and readily obtaining rents of $1,000 to $4,000 per annum, that magnificent marble warehouses are being built on every hand, and that pictures by foreign and native artists are easily sold at $5,000 and $25,000, that incomes in the hundreds of thousands are numerous and those of millions not unfrequent, it may be inferred that we are a very fortunate and successful people, or else that we are leading an unhealthy and unsafe life.

In certain lights, both views of the subject are correct. We know of several quiet merchants who hold Government securities by millions, others employ a vast retinue of clerks, salesmen and porters, others count their profits annually by amounts that in former days would have been fortunes in themselves, and others spend and can afford to spend more money in a month than their parents handled in a life time. The young marriageable men of the day sniff at the idea of assuming matrimonial responsibilities with an income of less than $4,000 per annum, and young ladies turn up their noses at a trousseau costing less than $5,000. Our fathers were content with moderate incomes, and lived comfortably on still smaller outgo; our mothers married and managed to live well enough without wardrobes fit for a princess, and together they contrived to keep house respectably, cosily and to their entire satisfaction. The change that has come over the very essence of our existence is as unfortunate as it is radical. As a people, we have emerged from the original simplicity that characterized the living of our forefathers, and we are far along upon the highway of extravagance, and tending rapidly to decline, socially if not politically. Let us look for a moment at the absolute extravagance of our times. The dresses of the ladies are not only singular in construction, but vastly expensive. The little jigamarees that they wear on the tip-top of their pretty heads are as extreme in price as absurd in size. The coils, curls, waterfalls, back hair, front frizzes and wavy witcheries with which they destroy the symmetry of the head and disease the scalp, are as outrageously expensive as they are undeniably false. Every article of apparel, from laces to gloves, from boots to parasols, from earrings to mouchoirs, from perfume to hairpins, is rated at an absurd figure by the dealer, and paid for with praiseworthy serenity by somebody. So far as our observation extends there is nothing used by man, woman or child, in the way of food, clothing, ornament or utility, that is appraised at a reasonable rate by the manufacturer, dealer or owner.

Rents are quadrupled. It is all well enough for us to theorize about the necessity of a reduction in rents; landlords don't believe in the necessity and insist upon an increase.

In this City where houses are the merest shells, where taxes are high, where the streets are dirty, where the population is continually growing and where the two extremes of wealth and want meet face to face, the house agents have banded themselves, leagued against the hoped for fall, and the tenants cannot help themselves. If a man's rent is put up, he must put up with the imposition, or go—where? One readily submits to the increase of $100 or $200 rather than be bored and bothered, badgered and bamboozled by house agents, and so the expense rolls up. In Brooklyn where the water is giving out, where the cars are fearfully crowded and the gas companies comparatively independent, to which access is had only by means of ferry-boats that are always packed, often dirty and frequently unsafe, rents are "on the rise"—indeed we may safely add they are on the rampage. On the Heights the increase is from $100 to $300 on $1,000 houses, and from $200 to $400 on $1,500 houses. In other parts of the city the ratio is about the same. Tenants naturally feel sore about it, but landlords can afford to regard them with complacency or contempt, knowing, as they do quite well, that as rents go up the tenants must come down.

And so we go from step to step, from height to height, and there seems no prospect of relief. It may be that dry goods will follow the example of flour, that butter and lard will emulate coal, and that in some halcyon day of Spring rentals will remember to be just; but we are not over-sanguine in that regard, and we very much fear that our young men will continue to expend their means recklessly, and that our young women will continue to dress extravagantly, and our schemes to go on swimmingly, *until the inevitable crash lets us all down*, and affords renewed opportunity for a second beginning and a regenerated career.

Material Improvements in the City.

In the whirl and excitement of business and pleasure we are apt to overlook the significant changes that mark the present as a time of material improvement in the appearance of our City and its thoroughfares. The lower end of the island has undergone a radical alteration within the past ten years, and particularly within the current twelvemonth—so much so that to an occasional observer it would seem like another place. Where once stood the stately mansions of our "first families," are now steamship offices and small restaurants; where in former times the thick-headed Dutch boys learned their a, b abs, are to-day an equal number of curly-headed boys and girls of Irish parentage, not so eager in pursuit of the mysteries of the alphabet as in the gathering of pence; the old turf-clad Battery has become a barren, sandy waste; the blocks of moderate-sized houses that years ago occupied the streets below Beaver are swept away, and immense warehouses, filled with every species of goods, stand in their places. Further up the street we find banking houses, insurance parlors, brokers' offices and lawyers' dens, where in olden times lived the aristocrats of the town, and in later days trafficked the wholesale merchants of the City. Then come the side streets, lined with six-storied buildings of marble, brick or stone, and the long procession of magnificent piles devoted to the interests of trade and commerce. Of the vast accumulations of household architecture in the upper part of the City it is not worth while to speak; they are seen daily by us all.

But noticeable as were the improvements of other years, it is hazarding little in saying that the current year promises to outbid them all in extravagance of outlay and vastness of expenditure. Within a few weeks ten magnificent stores, six and eight stories high, of great depth and proportionate breadth, built of marble and finished with the greatest care in detail, will be ready for occupancy. On the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, the owner proposes an addition to his present premises, made of the costliest material, which, when completed, will give an area of an acre and a half, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. On Fifth-avenue we hear of two superb private houses contracted for and to be finished at an outlay that in other times and cities would be deemed fabulous; and still another project is in the advanced stages of preparation, whose completion will involve an expenditure of not far from $5,000,000.

It is believed by oversanguine parties that the close of the present year will see a part of our new Court-House in actual use. Then, too, we are to have the new Post-office, which, we trust, will be ornamental as well as useful; the Academy of Music approaches rapidly to completion; the splendid house of the Jockey Club is fast going up; one of our largest and oldest jewelry houses has secured a forty-two years' lease of the Puritan Church property, and will at once erect a magnificent palace of art thereon; and doubtless as soon as the *débris* of the recent fire on Broadway is removed, preparations will be made for the building of a new and elegant edifice in place of the old eyesore that is lost in smoke.

Turn where we may, we find everywhere evidences of radical change and vast improvement. The class of stores now being built is greatly superior to those of years gone by; private dwellings of marked beauty in design and finish abound, and in our public buildings, which are numerous, we recognize an attempt to secure additions that are a credit as well as a service to our City.

The Insurance Companies.—The great conflagrations in this City during the last year or two have unquestionably borne very hard upon our fire insurance companies. Few of them have been exhibiting much of anything in the way of dividends, and some of them have had their solvency severely tested. But nearly all, if we may not say all, the respectable companies, have not only been enabled to meet promptly their responsibilities to insurers, but have otherwise displayed a strength for which they deserve the highest credit. The confidence of the public in these important institutions cannot be shaken by unfounded insinuations or malicious assaults, started to subserve selfish interests.

Personal.—John Francis Maguire, Esq., one of the most prominent of the Irish Liberal members of the British Parliament, and one of the ablest journalists of the British islands, is at the Astor House in this City. He is completing a tour of the United States, and, it is stated, designs to present to the public in book form, at an early day, the results of his observations in our country, dealing especially with the social, industrial and political condition of the Irish-American element. Mr. Maguire is a gifted speaker, as well as an able writer. He is known in the literary world as the author of two successful works, namely: *Rome and its Institutions*, and *Father Mathew, a Biography*, both originally published by the Longmans of London, and reprinted in this country by the Sadliers of this City. Mr. Maguire is the editor and proprietor of the Cork *Examiner*, the leading paper of the South of Ireland.

Steamer City of Bath Reported Burned at Sea—Twenty-two Lives Supposed to be Lost.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Four men, lately belonging to the crew of the steamship *City of Bath*, arrived here from Georgetown this evening. They report that their steamer was burned at sea on Sunday morning, off Cape Hatteras. Of twenty-six persons on board, all are believed to be lost excepting these four. The *City of Bath* was on her way from Boston to Savannah.

The Passage of the League Island Bill—Rejoicings in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 14.

This afternoon, during the session of the City Council, a telegraphic dispatch was read, announcing the passage of the League Island Bill, and received with cheers, in which the members and spectators joined. Resolutions thanking Senator Cattell, the Philadelphia delegates, and all who had exerted their influence in the matter, were unanimously passed, and the clerk was instructed to telegraph the same to the United States Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the League Island Bill—Reimbursement of War Expenses to Loyal States—Discussion of the Tax Bill—What is Thought of Distillers—The Louisiana Bill—National Guard—Philadelphia Offices—Present Failure of the Northern Pacific Railroad Scheme.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Senate to-day, after nearly two days' debate, finally passed the League Island Bill without amendment. This bill passed the House on the 6th of June last, and, therefore, only awaits the President's signature to take effect. The vote in the Senate was 27 yeas to 17 nays. The bill simply authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island as a depot for iron-clads, and to dispose of the present site occupied by the Navy-yard at Philadelphia. It is alleged that this bill was passed with the tacit agreement that for the support it received from certain parties, the Naval School is to be removed from Annapolis to New-London.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES.

The bill to pay the States that have furnished troops to the Union army $55 for each man mustered into service, came up in the House this morning. Mr. BLAINE, the author of the bill, stated that the aggregate appropriation made is $115,006,000, to be paid in five per cent. interest bonds, not negotiable in twenty years, and that the amount above stated is the average cost per man, on a basis of three years' service. Considerable opposition is offered on account of the condition of the country and the numerous demands now pending and to be presented against the Federal Treasury. Mr. BOYER stated that the action of the House in other matters during the past week had changed his mind regarding the bill, as he had intended to vote for it. It was evident that the extreme Democrats were inclined to kill the bill if they could, and they were sustained by many Republicans, who opposed it because they think it does not do full justice to the States interested. After a long struggle, the bill was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which probably prevents it from coming up again this session in time to receive final action.

BOUNTIES AND TAXES.

Mr. SCHENCK succeeded in placing his Bounty Bill in a position to be reached immediately after the morning hour, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the amendatory Tax Bill—Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair—and continued its consideration until 4:30 o'clock, when a recess was ordered till 7:30. No changes of importance were effected, although several efforts were made to decrease the taxes on the manufacture of whisky. The Republicans generally are evidently inclined to be "hard" on the distillers, while the Democrats, and particularly the members from Kentucky, advocated the widest latitude in their favor. The prominent point of dispute was the equal tax of $500 instead of $100, on all distillers without regard to the amount of spirits manufactured.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

In the Senate to-day the Louisiana Bill was laid aside for the consideration of the League Island Iron-clad Harbor Bill. After its passage the Louisiana Bill was taken up and discussed at length. It will probably pass, but there is no doubt that the Senate will be some days engaged in the discussion of the bill, and it is understood Mr. SUMNER will offer one or more amendments, which may give rise to considerable debate. Mr. FESSENDEN will insist on incorporating the Blaine amendment into the House bill to establish military government in the South, and there is a fair prospect of its adoption by the Senate.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Militia Bill, which is a comprehensive measure for perfecting the organization of the militia of the loyal States under the general title and system of the national guard, was reported from the Committee on the Militia to-day, read the first time and passed to a second reading. It will come up to-morrow after the reading of the Journal, and undoubtedly pass. To Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE, the hero of Port Hudson, and Gen. ABNER C. HARDING, of Illinois, both members of the Committee, is largely due the credit of maturing a measure which shall keep the militia of the respective States on a good war footing in time of peace, and enable the General Government to lay its hands on an efficient force if ever it shall be wanted. Gen. STONEHOUSE, Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, has been here for several days, also engaged in perfecting the details of the bill. His chief aim has been to secure such amendments as will not disorganize the admirable National Guard system of New-York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICERS.

It is expected that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the Philadelphia Postmaster and Superintendent of the Mint will be selected. For the latter office JAMES PAGE and Ex-Gov. D. R. PORTER are among the most prominent candidates. One of these gentlemen will no doubt be appointed, as matters stand now.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad scheme has failed for the present. The Committee to whom the matter was referred declined to act this session, and the lobbyists have gone home, intending to return in March and urge the Fortieth Congress to adopt the measures they seek to have passed.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. SMYTHE, Collector at New-York, and others, have been summoned to Washington to appear before the Retrenchment Committee and testify as to the divulgement of facts proved before the Committee while taking testimony in New-York. It is alleged that a stenographer, who was employed by the Committee in New-York, has violated his obligation of secrecy and has sold out scraps of the testimony here and there to parties in that City, and he is to be brought before the House on this charge.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The House to-day insisted on its amendment to the Tenure of Office Bill, requiring the consent of the Senate for the removal of Cabinet officers, and a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. SCHENCK, J. F. WILSON and WILLIAMS.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It is probable that the President, in case the Senate rejects the nomination of Mr. BOGG, will send in the name of Gen. WM. WEBB, of Wisconsin, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SENTENCE OF BEVERIDGE.

BEVERIDGE, who brutally assaulted Mr. PAINTER, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in the Capitol, last Winter, was to-day sentenced by Judge FISHER to pay a fine of $150. BEVERIDGE pleaded guilty and asked the Court to be lenient in the infliction of the penalty.

Receipts of Customs—Sioux Indians Coming to Washington—Cases in the Supreme Court—Army and Navy Matters—Arrival of the Pioneer Steamer of the New-York and Washington Line—The Potomac Open.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The following receipts for Customs, from the 1st to 9th inst., have been reported to the Bureau here: at New-York, $3,257,224 41; at Boston, $573,844 66; at Philadelphia, $71,177 34; at Baltimore, $203,626 96. [illegible] New-Orleans for week ending Jan. 31, the receipts were $[illegible]. Total, $4,[illegible]. The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were only $[illegible] 21.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation from the Sioux Indians of the Upper Missouri, consisting of several chiefs, are expected to arrive in this city on Saturday, for the purpose of settling the difficulties existing between them and the Indian Bureau, growing out of the intention of the Government to remove them from the territory now occupied by them into the Indian Territory.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court the following cases were taken up:

No. 54. Saulet et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Shephard.—Suit to test the title to alluvial lands. Cause argued.

No. 135. William F. Purcell, appellant, vs. Coleman et al.—Bill for specific performance. Cause argued.

No. 140 will be the first cause on Friday, and will probably occupy two days in the argument.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN and Judge DAWSON A. WALKER, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, were to-day admitted to the Bar of this Court.

ARMY BULLETINS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. MAGRUDER and Brevet Col. J. G. BAYLOR are detailed as members of a board of officers to meet in Washington City for the purpose of determining the calibres, the number of each calibre, and the proportion rifled guns which will be required for the armament of fortifications.

Capt. WM. Y. WILEY, M. S. K., has been granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States.

Capt. J. W. TODD has been granted three months' leave of absence.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. [illegible] has been granted [illegible].

NAVY BULLETIN.

Midshipman A. Y. COMSTOCK has resigned.

Chief Engineer ELBRIDGE SAWYER has been ordered to duty at Bridgewater, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.

The steamer *E. C. Knight*, the pioneer of the new line between New-York and Washington, is expected at Alexandria to-night.

THE POTOMAC.

As the ice in the Potomac is reported to be well broken up and floating off, it may be said that the river is open, and many vessels below are expected up shortly.

TREASURY OFFICERS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, in which it cautions its officers against the excessive use of the telegraph. The very large expense attendant upon that mode of communication renders it improper to resort to it except in cases of real emergency, when the mail is clearly inadequate. Even in replying to messages received by telegraph, officers must exercise a rigid discrimination, and employ the telegraph only when the public interests plainly demand it.

RETURNS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received by the Commissioner-General of the Land Office exhibit that 31,647 acres of public land were disposed of during the month of January last at the following local offices: Junction City, Kansas, 8,398 acres; San Claire, Wis., 15,335 acres; Saint Peters, Minn., 7,614 acres. The greater portion of these lands were taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation.

NEW RADICAL PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

The first number of the *Evening Leader* newspaper appeared to-day. It is handsomely printed, and spirited in style. Its politics are Radical Republican. To-night the proprietors gave a splendid entertainment at Willard's Hotel to the members of the Press from all parts of the Union. Toasts were proposed, and speeches made by various newspaper representatives.

THE MILITARY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Military bill which passed the House yesterday was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, moved as an additional section what is known as the Blaine Amendment; the proposition was defeated in the House by a close vote. It is the general opinion that the Senate will adopt the proposition. The vote will probably be taken to-morrow.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Capt. HENRY E. RANNELS, lately in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, District of Meridian, Mississippi, died in this city this afternoon. He entered the army at the outbreak of the rebellion as Captain in the First Long Island Regiment, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. Having rejoined his regiment before his wound was healed he contracted chronic diarrhoea, from which he never recovered, and which was the cause of his death. He had just been commissioned to a lieutenancy in the regular army.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF MR. JOHNSON.

The remains of the late Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, Member of Congress from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District, who died in this city on the 31st ult., will be removed to-morrow morning from the vault in the Congressional Cemetery to his late home in Easton, Penn., for interment. The remains will be accompanied by Hon. SAMUEL MCLEAN, of Montana, and Hon. Mr. HOLBROOK, of Idaho; Mr. ORDWAY, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; JAMES L. NINGLE and D. H. NEIMAN, a Committee from Easton, and other friends and relatives of the deceased.

CONNECTICUT.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Hon. Henry C. Deming Renominated in the First District by Acclamation—Mr. Barnum Nominated in the Fourth—Democratic Convention in the Second District.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Ct., Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

To-day three Congressional Conventions have been held in this State, two Republican and one Democratic. In the Republican Convention in the Fourth District, and in the Democratic Convention in this, the Second District, there has been a very sharp contest between numerous parties for the nomination. In the First District the contest was merely nominal. Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, of Hartford, the present Representative, was nominated by acclamation after the informal ballot, which gave him 71 votes to 10 for SAMUEL ROCKWELL, of New-Britain.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for this district was held to-day at Meriden in the Town Hall. Every town in the district was represented. There had been a contest going on for several weeks between Hon. COLIN M. INGERSOLL, of this city, formerly member of Congress, and Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. On the meeting of the delegates the contest became fiercer, and the putting forward of other candidates of a good deal of popularity served to make the result very doubtful. The Convention organized quietly enough with the exception of a sharp fight on the matter of substitute delegates, which was settled by the principals appearing while the body was in a state of great uproar. The presenting of candidates for nomination brought out some bitter charges from the opponents of some of them, and the Convention was frequently in a confusion worse than that at Babel. Motion was launched after motion, until the venerable President—Gen. ELI A. ELLIOTT, of Clinton—became distracted, and beat about him wildly with his cane for order. The following were the names put forward for nomination: COLIN M. INGERSOLL, of New-Haven; JAMES GALLAGHER, of New-Haven; JAMES HOTCHKISS, of Middletown; Hon. JAMES PHELPS, of Essex; DANIEL B. WARNER, of Hadden; Hon. ISAAC T. ROGERS, of Milford. Six informal ballots were taken, Mr. INGERSOLL polling as high as forty-six votes. During these ballotings, the names of Messrs. GALLAGHER, ROGERS and WARNER were withdrawn, when another ballot followed, Mr. GALLAGHER's friends going over to Mr. HOTCHKISS' side. The indications being that Mr. HOTCHKISS would be nominated, Mr. INGERSOLL's friends withdrew his name in favor of Judge PHELPS. A formal ballot followed, and Mr. HOTCHKISS was nominated by a vote of 54 to 44. The Convention passed resolutions in favor of repealing the poll-tax, and in favor of the eight-hour system of labor, and at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned, having been in session six hours. It was one of the stormiest conventions ever held in the State. Mr. HOTCHKISS, the nominee, is a well-to-do merchant and manufacturer, residing in the City of Middletown, and a gentleman of some considerable personal popularity in Middlesex County.

In the Fourth District, the Republican Convention met in Bridgeport. On the first ballot the following gentlemen were voted for: Hon. John H. Hubbard, of Litchfield, had 44; Hon. P. T. Barnum, of Fairfield, 41; A. H. Byington, of Norwalk, 16; E. K. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, 15; D. P. Nichols, of Danbury, 12; Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Roger Averill, of Danbury, 8, and 5 scattering. Thirteen ballots followed. Mr. BARNUM was present with a strong lobbying force, and as vote after vote was taken the chances of his nomination increased, while the opposition [illegible] vote from 15 to 68, the number he received on the fourteenth ballot. Mr. BARNUM had 71 votes on this ballot, and was declared nominated. The contest was a very sharp one, but was conducted in the best spirit, and after it was over all acquiesced in the result willingly, determined to elect the nominee, if hard work can do it.

In the Third District yesterday Hon. H. H. STARKWEATHER, of Norwich, was nominated on the first ballot. For several weeks previous to the Convention there had been a sharp struggle going on between Mr. STARKWEATHER and Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, of New-London, the present incumbent, for the nomination. Mr. BRANDEGEE came on from Washington to attend to his interests at the Convention, but was defeated by over thirty votes, much to the surprise of every one. The Democrats have nominated but one candidate—the one nominated to-day.

The Republicans have but one more to nominate—the one for this district. The Convention meets next Wednesday, when Mr. WARNER, of Middletown, the present Representative, will probably receive the nomination.

TENNESSEE.

The Great Change in Tennessee on Negro Suffrage—Tennessee the First State to Lead in the New Movement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

The most remarkable change in public opinion it has ever been my experience to notice is the revolution that has taken place in East Tennessee in the prejudice against the negro. One year ago when the Legislature of the State had under consideration a bill to give the black man the right to testify in courts of justice, the whole people of this section, without distinction of party, cried out against the startling innovation, and the legislators, awed for the time, deemed it best to delay the measure until the people were educated to that point. The measure was delayed for some months, and during that time resolutions and speeches without number were sent to the Capitol expressing in strong terms the disapprobation of the people, and warning the law-makers that their public services would certainly be dispensed with if any such Abolition law were enacted. The law was enacted, however—for what purpose or from what motives, I shall hereafter write—and the negroes were summoned to the halls of justice to give their testimony. Those who had apprehended that the social degradation of the whites was to follow, or that this act of justice to the blacks would be followed by an indiscriminate "miscegenation," have been disappointed, and though the voice of the black man is heard in the court-room, the scales of justice do not weigh an uneven balance. So far as my observation and experience go, the ends of public justice have been subserved by means of this new agency, and many a guilty rogue serves his State within the walls of the State prison at Nashville, to-day, by reason of the testimony of honest black men; rogues who but for such testimony, would to-day be at large prosecuting their unlawful calling. The experience of ten months have quieted the fears of the sensitive whites, and juries composed of these very men, receive the testimony of blacks at every sitting of the Courts, without prejudice or murmurings, giving to each witness, white or black, such credence as his character and means of observation merit.

What the motives were that prompted the Legislature to enact such a law it may be proper here to notice. "Honor to whom honor is due" is an old maxim, and I fear that the hope that the admission of black men to the witness-stand would further the interests of certain of the legislators and of their friends, and *contra*, that it would work harm to the rebel element in the State, was a far greater incentive to the members of the Assembly than any love of justice or desire to elevate the blacks. Later developments, I think, prove that my conclusion is correct. Those who labor so earnestly for the blacks will not stop to inquire as to this, but it would be better for the interests of the State, and far better for the blacks themselves if all this had been done from pure motives.

This Testimony Bill was the first step in the great revolution of which I have spoken. The mountain counties, where the hatred for the blacks was intense, initiated the revolution, and to-day they are as extremely in favor of the blacks as they were one year ago extreme in their opposition. One year ago the cry was: "D—n the nigger!" "Shoot him!" "Run him out!" "Send him to Africa!" To-day the cry is: "We will vote with the nigger before we will with the rebel!" "Hurrah for the niggers, but d—n the rebels!" "A loyal nigger is better than a rebel!" Extremes follow each other. The cry for the blacks is as loud and earnest to-day as the hatred for them was intense and bitter a year ago. The Legislature has struck the word "white" from the Constitution, and there is now no distinction between the white and black man save in the disability of the latter to act as juror. The State Convention, which revised the State Constitution in 1863, delegated to the first Legislature that should meet thereafter the power to regulate the question of franchise. The first Legislature enacted the present Franchise Law which disqualifies all who can not take an oath that they never voluntarily bore arms against the Government, or that they never encouraged rebellion, that they neither accepted nor sought office under the Confederacy—all these are disqualified save those who voted in the Presidential election of 1864 or in the State election of 1865. This Legislature having thus exercised the power vested in them by the Constitutional Convention, it is claimed by the Conservatives that their power has been exercised, and that they can not again change the Constitution. The legislative party claim that this is but an *adjourned session* of the same Legislature, and that so long as they are the same Legislature they have control and power over the subject. This feature of the case will probably be determined by the Supreme Court of the State, before which the constitutionality of the present franchise law is being argued.

In whatever way these questions may be decided, it is enough for our purpose to observe the manner in which the enfranchisement of the blacks is accepted. As I have said before, there was more and bitterer prejudice against the blacks in East Tennessee than elsewhere. There is more competition between the whites and blacks in this section than anywhere else in the whole South, because the laboring whites are more numerous. This very class, I observe, are in favor of the law, and accept it willingly. This fact, and I give it as a fact, disproves the theory of many close observers and thinkers, that the antagonism between the whites and blacks is a *vested antagonism*. Many men of prominence and ability advanced that theory, and still adhere to it. Experience proves the contrary. There are a class of people in East Tennessee who have always been bitterly opposed to the blacks, who really hated and persecuted them. Twelve months ago this class hunted them down with force and arms, and in some counties in East Tennessee they were actually forced to leave the country; and yet when their interest demands it they forget all these prejudices, and are the very party to enfranchise them. The control of the State they fear is about to pass into the hands of their opponents, and, to perpetuate their power, they call to their rescue the blacks.

Another anomaly in the politics of this State is the view the secession party take of this subject. Generally they conclude that if the Franchise Law is to be enforced, their doom is sealed, and their only hope is in securing the control of the blacks, (though they now claim they would rather have the Franchise Law,) and this they will in part accomplish, for the blacks, if indiscriminately enfranchised, will be controlled by the moneyed men of the State. In some sections such men are Union men, in other sections they are Southern.

Thus it is that this singular spectacle is now presented in Tennessee. The blacks are enfranchised and no serious remonstrances are heard. Both parties hope to control the new element; both accept the innovation without resistance.

ORGANIZATION AMONG THE BLACKS.

I have it from very good authority that the blacks have an organization in all of the cities and principal towns in the State. These organizations further the religious, educational and political interests of the race. So far as the influence of these organizations reach, that influence will be exerted to advance the peculiar interests of their race. They encourage schools and religious associations, and their success is certainly encouraging and astonishing. In East Tennessee their schools are numerous, growing and very successful. These schools are encouraged by their own people and materially aided by the Bureau. The better class of the whites all encourage and support them. Bishop QUINTARD, of the Episcopal Church, a divine of talent and great energy, publicly commends these schools to the support of the people, and his influence will be of great good. The more liberal and high-minded even of those who oppose the political advancement of the negro support their schools and churches.

These organizations of the blacks do not reach all of their race. The more ignorant, indolent and worthless are beyond the control of any, save those who employ them. This class is numerous, and will provoke corruption in the political parties. They have come up from the far South in great numbers during this Winter, having [illegible] wealthy. Like the foreign element that swarms all over the populous North—this itinerant element must be absorbed and strengthened by the industrious and intelligent part of their race. This constant coming and going will retard materially their advancement, but time will overcome all.

The coming political struggle in Tennessee will, for these reasons, be of unusual interest and excitement. The theory of impartial suffrage, so earnestly advanced and passionately supported by certain parties in the North, will be first tested in this—a Southern State. The theory, it is true, can be more fully tested here, but it is a queer commentary upon the consistency and candor of the North that the experiment should be made in Tennessee. As the question comes legitimately before this people through the action of their own Assembly, the battle will be the more interesting and impartial. Let the principle be thoroughly tested, and let the merits of this theory be fairly presented. The question, as now agitated, is one of serious and vital interest to the American people, and the battle should be fought from good motives and honest convictions.

With this review of the past and present sentiments of the people, of the condition and feelings of the blacks, your readers will be better able to appreciate the reports I shall give them of the coming contest.

OMEGA.

MISSISSIPPI.

Reflections and Intelligence from a Native Mississippi Planter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible], Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

A wealthy Mississippian before the rebellion, and strong Bell and Everett man, who did all in his power to avert the catastrophe which he predicted to me it was the whole aim of the Breckinridge-Yancey party to bring about, but who was at last coerced to go with his State, has just resumed correspondence with me after a lapse of nearly six years. My old schoolmate writes now, as then, like a patriot, thus:

> "Since we last exchanged letters, what a mighty whirlpool of death and destruction has swept over the land! And all for what? To gratify the ambition of a few demagogues. It is a consolation to reflect that I did all in my power to avert the catastrophe.
>
> Upon the whole, I think it is best that the contest has been at length decided, for even if it had been postponed in 1861, it would assuredly have taken place at no very remote period. Now the great apple of discord has been destroyed—Slavery—and I trust that the time is not far distant when the country will once again be in a state of harmony and tranquillity, and go on to work out its great destiny among the nations of the earth, until it finally becomes the mistress of the world, a second Rome, known and honored and feared to the world's remotest bounds.
>
> The war has reduced us of the South, for the most part, to a very low state so far as property is concerned. Many are needy, and only a few are able to make expenses. There are some among us who have amassed great fortunes by speculations on the necessities of the people.
>
> In our county the free labor system works very well. The freedmen deserve much credit for the manner in which they have conducted themselves since they have been disenthralled. They have for the most part shown themselves ready and willing to make contracts to labor either for wages or on shares, and not a few made considerable money last year."

From other sources I hear the same about Mississippi freedmen. I believe that thus far they generally have acted and fared as well, under the circumstances, as we could have reasonably expected.

PONTIAC.

CANADA.

The Confederation Scheme—Gold Excitement—Renewal of Party Strife—Death of Brant's Daughter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

The announcement in the Queen's Speech, and the subsequent intimation with reference to the Confederation measure, have naturally enough elated the people of this Province, as all their hopes for the future appear to be centered on the proposed union of the Provinces. The question has been so long in suspense that a little enthusiasm on the part of the people may be pardoned, at a time when it is found that the subject is to be brought prominently forward. It is now many years since confederation was suggested as a remedy for the alleged political evils to which Canada was subjected. At first it met with a very cold reception—in fact, it was laughed down as a mere chimerical idea, and the invention of a set of disappointed politicians; but as time wore on, the question gained strength, and its advocates kept increasing, until at last the very man who had opposed it most suddenly declared himself in its favor, and everybody knows what followed, for we had two conferences for the purpose of deciding upon the scheme, and now we are told that it has actually to be embodied in a bill which will shortly be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. Such is the progress of the great scheme by which the British North American Provinces are to be united, and the political ills of this hitherto distracted Province removed. Not the slightest fear is entertained for the success of the measure, because it is known that all parties in England are favorable to it. There may be opponents to it, but their influence will be of little consequence, and the measure is expected to pass without the least difficulty. No reason has been assigned why the bill should not go unanimously through Parliament, for it is demanded by a majority of the people of the three Provinces interested in the scheme.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

The gold fever is increasing, and the opening of Spring will witness a great influx of strangers to Central Canada, which is now found to be rich in the auriferous deposit. In addition to Madoc, gold has been discovered near Sydenham, Township of Loughborough, in the United Counties of Lenox and Addington, and not far from Kingston. The opinion prevails, that gold having been discovered, there is a sure indication of its being plentiful all through the wild and barren tract of country extending northward from that point. It is now clearly shown that gold is to be had in abundance at Madoc; hence the belief that a plentiful supply will be found further back. Since the publication of M. MICHEL's opinion there has been considerable excitement upon this question of a gold discovery, and there is no doubt whatever that thousands will soon flock into the Madoc district. The Government are blamed for selling the lands in bulk, and thus enabling a few to monopolise the part where gold has been found; but it will turn out that the Government did not part with any lands after it was known that gold was to be had, and they will be careful not to part with any more unless at much higher prices than was formerly paid. Certain regulations will be made with regard to those lands, and speculation will not receive much encouragement from the Government as those who choose to enter upon it will soon find out. Preparations are going forward for working the Richardson mine by a Chicago Company. The gold is found in the quartz, and a machine for crushing it is to be set at work as early as practicable.

THE RENEWAL OF PARTY STRIFE.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that any one in this Province ever seriously believed that party lines had been forever obliterated by the coming together of the two sets of political extremists; for they merely threw aside their political differences to carry out a certain object, and it was well known that so soon as that object was secured, party lines would be drawn again and there would be a renewal of political strife between the "ins" and the "outs." Few, nevertheless, were prepared to expect such an event so soon, for within the past few days the tocsin has been sounded, and no time is to be lost in preparing for a fierce struggle at the polls. The Liberals have declared war against the Conservatives, and the next few weeks will witness a lively marshaling of the political hosts. Some profess to see danger in this sudden movement, and others denounce it as altogether premature, yet seem to forget that if anything is to be done it must be done speedily, as the general election is, perhaps, only a couple or three months off; it may not be so far; but, of course, everything now depends upon the success of the Confederation Bill. If we are to have parties again, and there seems to be no reason why we should not, it is just as well that the work of reconstruction should begin at once. The accomplishment of confederation will remove all the old political questions from the political arena; but new ones must naturally arise, and, as a consequence, parties will arise with them. But it is apparent that even confederation itself will cause a renewal of party strife, for a leading journal has come out with the avowal that as the Liberal Party were instrumental in carrying all the great questions that have been satisfactorily settled, and also confederation, it is most desirable that they should have the Government in their hands, in order the better to work out the great principles contended for in connection with the proposed scheme of union. This declaration is tantamount to a challenge, and as such it is accepted by the Conservatives, who are preparing for the coming struggle. Meetings have been called in various directions for the purpose of deciding upon the course of action to be pursued. [illegible] another, the Reform Association was called together. The Conservatives followed the example, and now the movement is becoming pretty general. Meetings are to be held in North York and Halton this week, one having already taken place in East Middlesex. The object is to select candidates for the general and local Legislatures. One candidate can, if need be, sit in both Parliaments; that is, he may be elected to the General Legislature at Ottawa, and the local one which, for Upper Canada, will be in this city. It is thought that many of the members will be returned for both Houses, although attempts will be made to prevent such a thing as much as possible. The Attorney-General will run for both Legislatures, and many of the present members will, doubtless, follow his example. The election for the Confederate Parliament, or House of Commons, as it is to be called, will come on first, and that for the local Parliament not until some months after, as the necessary arrangements will have to be made for the local Governments. In spite of the endeavor to renew party hostilities, it will be hard to bring the old political set together on either side, for it is obvious that some of them will renounce their former friends. For instance, Messrs. MCDOUGALL, HOWLAND and BLAIR cannot again unite in unison with Mr. GEO. BROWN, after the treatment they received on his retirement from the Coalition Cabinet. These men will continue to be moderate in their views. Mr. MCDOUGALL found no favor with his old constituents after entering the coalition, and was obliged to wait some time for a seat; but he found one at last for the most thoroughly Radical Riding in all Western Canada. It was said that a pecuniary consideration had something to do with it; at all events, the former member received a Government appointment, and Mr. MCDOUGALL experienced no difficulty in being elected. Under the new *régime*, that is of confederation, we will be rid of that great complaint against what was termed Lower Canada domination. Each Province will have the management of its own local affairs, hence there can be no more grumbling about favoring Lower Canada. That, however, appears to be insufficient, for those who are now clamoring for the restoration of party ties are stirring up the sectarian question, and the great question of the future will be the public schools. There is little to fear from any pretended favoritism toward the Roman Catholics, as was some time since alleged would be the case; but the common school system does not work satisfactorily, and no one need be surprised if an agitation upon that subject is started with the advent of confederation. The desire for a renewal of party strife is everywhere apparent, and it is plainly enough to be seen that we shall soon have as great a political excitement as Canada ever witnessed.

DEATH OF BRANT'S LAST DAUGHTER.

A somewhat remarkable Indian lady died the other day at a place along the lake shore called Wellington-square, a few miles from Hamilton. This personage was Mrs. CATHARINE JOHN, the last surviving daughter of JOSEPH BRANT, the Indian chief who fought so bravely at the time of the American Revolution, and continued faithful to the British Crown, refused to take part with the revolutionists, and finally settled in the Valley of the Mohawk, near Brantford. Mrs. JOHN was a truly estimable woman, and had won the esteem of all who knew her. She could tell many remarkable stories of the early settlement of the country, and was very generally known throughout the section of country in which she lived. Her remains were conveyed to Mohawk, and interred with much ceremony alongside the grave of her father, in the first churchyard that ever was inclosed in Upper Canada.

W. G.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Recent Senatorial Election—The Susquehanna Clear of Ice—Railroad Accident.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature to investigate respecting the alleged improper influence in connection with the recent election for United States Senator reported to-day, the report being signed by all the members of the Committee. The report states that after a thorough examination no evidence had been brought to light showing corruption on the part of any of the persons named in connection with the position of United States Senator or any member of the Legislature.

All apprehensions of a flood in the Susquehanna have been dispelled by the breaking up and moving off of the ice which has covered the river for the last six weeks. It is reported here that great excitement was occasioned in Danville by the rising of the water. Bells were rung and the people turned out, but in a few moments the water, which had risen about eight feet, subsided.

This morning while the fast train was passing the neighborhood of Watertown, beyond Milton, a broken rail threw a number of the cars down the bank of the canal. Several of the passengers were injured.

MISSOURI.

Serious Accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—One Passenger Killed and Several Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A disastrous accident befell the eastern-bound train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, last night, about thirty miles east of St. Joseph. While crossing the Grand Stone Bridge a wheel under the baggage-car broke, and the ties on the bridge were raked off and two cars were thrown into the creek.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—C. F. Wentworth, Chicago.

Wounded.—John Davenport, Plattsburgh, Mo., slightly; J. R. Allen, Fulton, Mo., slightly; A. V. Broky, Montana, slightly; S. R. Phillips, severely; Ed. Hawley, brakeman, severely; Dick Muser, St. Joseph, badly; C. F. Wyman, Ridder, slightly; Dean Merritt, brakeman, slightly; W. J. Hilton, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, severely cut in the face; A. N. Mack, St. Louis, slightly; Mrs. F. Baldwin, Indiana, collar-bone broken; J. W. Moses, Michigan, slightly; Mr. Davis, Indiana, slightly; Wm. Potter, Andrew County, slightly.

Upon the receipt of the news at St. Joseph a train bearing a number of physicians was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster.

KANSAS.

The Question of Suffrage—Intelligence the Only Requisite—The Flood.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Senate has adopted the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution by striking out the words "white" and "male," with an amendment making intelligence the basis of suffrage.

The Kiowa River is higher than it has been since 1858, and is still rising.

The railroad bridge at Wyandotte has been swept away, carrying with it several persons who were on it at the time. A portion of the pontoon bridges at this place have likewise been carried away, and there is now no crossing excepting in skiffs.

Great Rise in the Missouri River—Bridge Swept Away—Fears for Other Bridges.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The railroad bridge across the Republican River at Fort Riley, was carried away by the high water this morning, taking with it ten men who were endeavoring to make it secure. Part of the bridge was secured at Wamego. No lives were lost.

The bridge across the river at Mowpetaw is in imminent danger. The railroad bridge across the Kansas at State Line, and the wagon bridge at Wyandotte are seriously damaged, and fears are entertained that both will be carried away.

The Missouri at this point has risen three feet since morning, and is still rising.

Alleged Forger Arrested—Freshets in Illinois—Railroad Bridge Swept Away.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Three men named Lee, Coons and Howe were arrested yesterday and this morning, charged with the forgery of Buena Vista (Iowa) County Bonds to the amount of $40,000. A preliminary examination was had to-day and the prisoners held in $3,500 bonds.

The warm weather of the past few days produced a freshet in several streams of this State, and considerable damage has been done to property. The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad bridge over the Kankee River was swept away this morning, and it is impossible at present to make transfer of passengers. No intelligence has been received as yet of damage done to other roads, through the tracks in a number of places are under water.

The Storm at the West—Great Destruction of Property—Fires in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Advices from Iowa say the rain-storm was furious west of Dubuque, flooding the streets and breaking up the rivers. The Long Bridge at Dyersville has been swept away. The loss is very heavy.

A portion of the Illinois Central bridge at Dunleith has been swept away. Several bridges [illegible] have also been carried off. The [illegible] is also damaged at Aurora, Ill. The island was overflowed, compelling the inmates to leave their dwellings.

A very destructive fire occurred at Oswego, Ill., on Saturday night, by which several business houses were destroyed.

The River Improvement Convention at St. Louis—Banquet to the Delegates—Addresses by Western Merchants—Jeff. Thompson's Experiences on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The River Improvement Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, to reassemble at Lindell Hotel at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A banquet had been prepared by the Union Merchants' Exchange in hospitality to the other members of the Convention. The invitation was cordially and generally accepted by the delegates. The guests were in the best humor, consequent upon the harmony and successful completion of the work which had brought them together.

The guests gathered in the reception saloon between 8 and 9 P. M., and after a pleasant hour spent in mutual congratulation and perfecting acquaintanceship, fell into line and moved into the grand dining hall, filling the spacious apartment. CHAS. L. TUCKER, of the Merchants' Union Exchange, presided. Among the regular toasts were "The Federal Government," responded to by Mr. E. B. RICHARDS, of Dubuque; and "Commerce," responded to by Hon. H. COOK, of Ohio. To the toast of "Minnesota," Judge C. E. FLANDREAU responded in a rich vein of humor, eliciting frequent and hearty applause.

For "Wisconsin," Judge F. P. WETHERBY happily responded. He spoke of the hardships and trials of the lumbermen of that region, especially of their trials at the rapids, and urged the improvement of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. For "Iowa," Mr. STARR, of Burlington, spoke with point and effect. "Illinois" was eloquently and with marked ability responded to by Hon. Mr. DOHERTY, who claimed it as her highest glory and pride that she was one of the States of the American Republic. Her central situation made her specially interested in whatever improvement the West adopted, and she would gladly share the expense as well as the profit. Mr. GLASSON responded for "Ohio."

Among the volunteer toasts was "Louisiana," to which JEFF. THOMPSON responded. He was greeted with cheers, and made a humorous speech, stating that as far as he was concerned he had a very sad experience on the river known as Mississippi. He saw many faces around the table which he had seen in battle, and he preferred to see them always around the table. He had fought up and down the Mississippi on foot, on horseback, and on deck, and was willing to own that he never got what he expected. He continued at some length, and was vociferously cheered throughout. The toast of "Dubuque" was responded to by Mr. C. C. GILLMAN, of that city, after which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, all standing. The guests then dispersed, with three cheers for the perpetuation of the Union.

Prisoner Released on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

G. A. CUTLER, implicated in the Scott-Cutler fire of November last, left Independence for St. Louis yesterday, in charge of the Sheriff, in response to a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge HOLMES, of the Supreme Court.

Murder of a Seaman in Portland.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

This afternoon HENRY KEENAN, a seaman on the bark *Mary B. Libby*, was stabbed to the heart by CHARLES JOHNSON, a runner, in Mrs. ROBERT DOUGLASS' boarding-house. The murderer was arrested. Cause, an altercation on the previous evening.

Severe Snow-Storm on the Plains.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Snow fell to the depth of nine inches last night and still comes down rapidly. The forwarding of stores to the forts in the north is very much retarded.

Notaries Public Appointed.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session Wednesday:

Notaries Public for New-York City—H. S. Anderson, George A. Black, F. A. Baker, J. J. Burner, Edward F. Brown, Joseph C. Cary, H. T. Cleveland, H. G. Connell, A. B. Cushman, T. F. Goodrich, Charles M. Hall, J. A. Hillery, Wm. D. Jones, S. W. Knevals, J. G. Kane, Harris Dowenberg, George T. Langhein, Adolph Levinger, Sigmund Lang, Ambrose Monell, Charles Nettleton, Gratz Nathan, C. Norwood, Jr., A. P. Peatz, John S. Patterson, W. H. Romer, Jno. Raymond, J. J. Ritterbrand, Eugene Smith, Eugene Schuyler, M. Sandford, G. M. Tooker, A. J. Van Duzer, Thomas Vance, C. B. Wheeler, Wm. Wilson, J. W. Wilson, R. N. Waite, F. H. Zitz.

NOTARIES PUBLIC FOR KINGS COUNTY.

Fred. A. Waring, Thos. A. Whittaker, Thos. H. Yost, Geo. L. Fox, Wm. W. Pearson, J. H. Bellingham, Francis de Pfahl, Ch. E. Adams, J. K. Boyd, John H. Knaebel, Jno. Lynch, J. J. Post, Wm. H. Peck, Jas. D. B. Paine, L. H. Robinson, D. J. Ross, A. H. Slidell, E. Seymour, John Shearon and David L. Williams.

The Standard of Excellence.

We have been in possession of one of these instruments for some time. From our own experience, and the experience of others possessing the machine, with whom we have come in contact, we unhesitatingly say that it *fully comes up to* THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE CLAIMED *for it*. We do not know of any other machine so capable of doing all the work of a family—*from the finest fabric to the heaviest cloth*—as the Willcox & Gibbs.—*Bedford Times, C. E.—Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Fifty Thousand Advertisements

per annum keep the name of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS before the people; but the cost of them, vast as it is, forms but a small item of the income derived from the leading perfume of the western hemisphere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world. The only reliable and perfect dye known. [illegible] Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray

hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, [illegible]

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes.—W. E. & J. D. LOCKWOOD, 810 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged the best. [illegible] Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,

No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"It seems to me perfect as [illegible]" [illegible] 508 Broadway.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lock-stitch [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]

[illegible] sewing-machine, [illegible]

MARRIED.

SWARTWOUT—[illegible].—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the Reformed Dutch Church in 34th-st., by Rev. Peter Stryker, HENRY ATWATER, of Birmingham, Conn., to JOHN HOYT, youngest daughter of the late E. K. Wells, of New-York.

[illegible] papers please copy.

HOWELL—HUTCHINSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, CHARLES J. HOWELL to FRANCES, daughter of J. R. Hutchinson, all of this City.

[illegible]—LYON.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, at Trinity Chapel, in this City, by Rev. Wm. S. Cooley, JESSE B. [illegible], of New-Haven, Conn., to MADELEINE S. LYON, of East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. No cards.

[illegible]—PORTER.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, of Waterford, N. Y., CHARLES HENRY PIERSON, of this City, to SOPHIE ST. CLAIR PORTER, of Edgewater, Staten Island, daughter of the late Robert St. Clair Porter, Esq., formerly of this City. No cards.

SANDFORD—ABBERLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. [illegible] Brown, LEMUEL G. SANDFORD to PHEBE J., daughter of John Abberley, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. J. S. W. Slosse, ALEXANDER SMITH, of Brooklyn, to MAGGIE THOMPSON, of New-York.

WALL—COMACHA.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Edw. L. Janes, Mr. MICHAEL W. WALL to Miss FRANCISCA E. COMACHA, both of this City.

DIED.

CRAMSEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, Mrs. ISABELLA CRAMSEY, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 324 West 23d-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, ALFRED LOCKE, son of James H. and Sarah H. Bird, aged 1 year, 6 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, at No. 267 8th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice; also the members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. & A. M.

The members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of the son of our Junior Warden, Bro. James H. Bird, on Friday, 15th inst., at No. 267 8th-av., at 1 o'clock.

W. B. SHORE, Master.

GAMBLE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, ADAM, son of John and Lucinda Gamble, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Eldridge-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, MARY A. HILL, wife of Edward O. Hill.

Services will take place Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 189 [illegible]. Her remains will be taken to Madison, Conn., for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HENDRICKSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, HORACE NATHAN HENDRICKSON, son of David W. and Sarah E. Hendrickson, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Nathan Worley, No. 61 Hammond-st., Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, SARAH LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Philip Henry Livingston, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 West 16th-st., on Friday, 15th, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MCINTYRE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at his residence in Mamaroneck, DOUGLASS MCINTYRE, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from 27th-st.

MORTON.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 14, LEVI E. MORTON, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 390 3d-av., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Funeral service at the same place this day, Friday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, after a lingering illness of 5 years, JOSEPH PARSONS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 110 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

Montgomery, Ala., papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, after a lingering illness, HENRY ROBINSON, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 22 Morton-st., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, after a brief illness, in the 78th year of his age, WILLIAM SCOTT, a native of Hawick, Scotland, and for more than fifty-four years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 234 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 P. M. on Friday, 15th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SQUIRES.—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, STEPHEN SQUIRES, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Stamford, on Thursday, Feb. 14, SYLVANUS B. THOMPSON, aged 78 years and 5 months.

Funeral Saturday afternoon, Feb. 16.

WENDELL.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, Mrs. HANNAH MARIA WENDELL, aged 70 years.

Funeral from Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Feb. 16, at 11 A. M.

WHEATON.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Feb. 14, STEPHEN WHEATON, in his 82d year.

His friends and relatives, and those of the late Wm. Craft, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 16th. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas T. Gamble, the Vice-Consul of the United States at Panama, of the death, on the 29th of January, 186[illegible], at Panama, United States of Colombia, of WILLIAM B. LITTLE, United States Consul at that place.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

Of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public and all affected with Lung diseases, that he will visit New-York for consultation EVERY TUESDAY, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. SCHENCK'S success in his specialty—Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.—has secured to him the confidence of the community everywhere. All advice free; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, his charge is $5. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would inform our customers and the trade generally that Messrs. JENKINS & VAILL are no longer the agents for the sale of our MACHINE and SEWING SILKS, BUTTON-HOLE TWIST and 100-YARDS SPOOL SILK, and that the office for the sale of all our goods is now at No. 86 Leonard-st., New-York, where we will be pleased to see our customers and the trade.

AUB. HACKENBURG & CO.
Silk Manufacturers,
Philadelphia, Penn.

ANNA E. DICKINSON
At the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.

For particulars see under head "Lectures and Meetings."

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

In consequence of large advance orders we are compelled again to postpone the publication of this work until the

THIRD EDITION

is completed, which will be early in the coming week.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

A substitute for bondsmen for young men finding situations.

OFFICE NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.

MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 37 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

GRAPE VINES.

Send Stamp for Price List.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
POUGHKEEPSIE,
N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer *Arago*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KALOOLAH.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

KALOOLAH: The Adventures of Jona. Romer, of Nantucket. By W. S. MAYO, M. D. With two illustrations by DARLEY. 12mo, pp. 500. $2 25.

"The most singular and captivating romance since 'Robinson Crusoe.'"—*Home Journal.*

"By far the most fascinating and entertaining book we have ever read since we were fascinated by the graceful inventions of the 'Arabian Nights.'"—*Democratic Review.*

II.

PUTNAM'S RAILWAY CLASSICS. Cheap Editions of Popular Works. 16mo. Price 75 cents each. The first is

IRVING'S TALES OF A TRAVELER. Complete, with six steel plates. 16mo, paper. 75 cents.

III.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD LIBRARIES. 12mo, paper. 10 cents.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Bleecker Building, at 7½ o'clock.

ROBERT BEATTY, President.

R. D. THAYER, }
G. W. JACOBS, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 18 WALL-STREET.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.
ORDERS FOR
THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, care Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Feb. 22, 1867, for the sale of [illegible] DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866 ..... $8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866 ..... 2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums $10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866 ..... $7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period ..... $5,683,89[illegible] 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses $1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks $6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise 1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages 221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at 141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank 434,207 81
Total amount of Assets ..... [illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the [illegible] of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 394, 563, 62, 430, 42, 670, 81, 344, 448, 294, 24, 78, 158, 634, 144, 207, 566, 80 and 259, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

Also, Insurance Stocks and other Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STOCK BROKER'S office by a thoroughly competent young man; has had three years experience and can furnish the best of references. H. R. H., Box No. 4,311 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Registered '62	107	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	110	July, C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107¾	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 '65, new	105½	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	101½	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	105½	106	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

ROBINSON & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,
AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
ON COMMISSION,
No. 28 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
late President
Eighth National Bank,

JOHN S. LOCKWOOD,
Formerly of
Geo. Opdyke & Co.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN,
D. C. FISK,
H. E. FISK, } General Partners.
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

REFERENCES:
John J. Cisco, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
John A. Stewart, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
H. H. Van Dyck, U. S. Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Vermilye & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, New-York.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATE
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ON ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES' OFFICIAL REPORTS.

This day published by the "INSURANCE MONITOR" and "WALL-STREET UNDERWRITER," Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st.

These reports give the full and accurate standing of every New-York Fire Insurance Company—its capital, assets, liabilities, premium received, losses, surplus, &c.

This document will enable every merchant, banker and property holder to ascertain at a glance the actual condition of every Company.

Price 50 cents per copy.

Apply at Insurance Monitor and Wall-street Underwriter, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, | SIMEON VAN VLIET,
JOHN H. NORRIS, | M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON,
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)

Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Feb. 12, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company:

JAMES FREELAND,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
JAMES HARPER,	EDWARD BARTER,
LEWIS BURNE,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN L. SPADER,	ANDW. FITZGERALD,
HENRY F. CRUGER,	CALVIN S. CAMP,
LEVERETT E. SAGE,	CURTIS NOBLE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
AMOS ROBBINS,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN J. SCHUMAKER,	JACOB PHILIP,
GEORGE L. SHAW,	GEORGE C. ROBINSON,
HENRY TIENKEN,	JOSEPH F. BANKAY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	T. D. CARMAN,
D. S. VOORHEES,	W. L. SHUTTLEWORTH.

[illegible] FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of February, prox., at 12 o'clock.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the morning of 26th February.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

[illegible]

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held on [illegible] between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—[illegible] mortgage bonds of the [illegible] Francisco, California, [illegible] guaranteed by the San Francisco and San [illegible] Company. Principal and interest [illegible]

[illegible] DAVIS.

[illegible] TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF [illegible] OR MORE 7-30 Coupon [illegible] for examination [illegible]

THE LENOX HILL INSURANCE COMPANY have [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible]

WALTER H. FRANKLIN [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

WASHINGTON [illegible] per cent. Bonds [illegible]

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 155 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL ..... [illegible]
SURPLUS ..... [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS ..... [illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the [illegible] inst.

JAS. HARRISON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 18 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL ..... [illegible]
SURPLUS ..... [illegible]
LOSSES UNPAID ..... [illegible]
ASSETS $350,318 77

NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL ..... [illegible]
SURPLUS ..... [illegible]
LIABILITIES ..... [illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank: all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 6, 1867.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 159 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 90,313

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS—CROWN POINT GOLD AND Silver Mining Company, $100 per foot, due 15th inst. Imperial Silver Mining Company, $12 per share, due 15th inst.

Payable in gold coin, less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.

LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO,
No. 749 Broadway.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dk'fs, Collars, Ruffings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS AND FRAMES; also, pattern bonnets and hats, new styles of Spring goods. Silks cut bias; also, satins, ribbons, turbans and real laces, retail and wholesale. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.

The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 24 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 3 Dey-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 15 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 56th-st.

PROF. E. FREANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 4. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE, prizeman and [illegible] of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,103 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

A LADY DESIRES TEACHING PERSONS whose education has been neglected; also, pupils in penmanship. Address C. H., No. 14 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 73 5th-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR,

Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements [illegible]

[illegible] TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 48 Liberty-st.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a [illegible] coating of a high degree of brilliance and durability, reflecting both light and heat. See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—[illegible] cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-cornered cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers, SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 82 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper hanging, kalsomining or fresco work done, can have it executed in [illegible] Address [illegible] H. D., Box No. 105 Times Office.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—[illegible] Union Ink. No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by [illegible] & CO. [illegible] Removed to No. [illegible]

CITIZENS INTERESTED IN THE Bankrupt Law are invited to meet at Room No. [illegible] Astor House on SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], from [illegible] P. M. Copies of the bill will be distributed and valuable information communicated.

THREE SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

COMPRISING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTISTS [illegible]

[illegible] THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 14 and 15, at [illegible] at the [illegible] Gallery, [illegible] following leading and distinguished artists [illegible], viz.:

[illegible]

The above are [illegible] and are particularly worthy of examination. Catalogues can be obtained at the Gallery and at the office of the auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About [illegible] net tons (2,000) cast iron.
About [illegible] net tons [illegible] shot, shell, &c. (about one-third has valuable soft metal attached).
About [illegible] lead.
About [illegible] tons scrap wrought iron.
About [illegible] tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
[illegible] wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About [illegible] cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 6,800 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia).
About 1,800 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

TERMS—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 773 tons; length, 226 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of

3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TO 60,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM, PEARL AND BAXTER STREETS—To close the estate of Matthew Bolmer, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable property situate on the northwest corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, and Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl-st.; also, the property adjoining on the rear of the Pearl-st. property, fronting on Baxter-st., and known as No. 1 Baxter. This property has a front on Chatham-st. of 39 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 72 feet, on Baxter-st. of 25 feet. Its depth on the easterly side is about 125 feet, and on the northerly line from Pearl to Baxter-st. about 137 feet. This is one of the most valuable business locations now offering in the market, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship Atlantic, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

By virtue of a judgment and order of the Supreme Court of New-York, [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property and assets of the late firm of WILLIAM GROVE & CO., now remaining undisposed of and uncollected in the hands of the assignee of said firm, viz.:

A book account against Washington & Culver, nominal amount of ..... $460 [illegible]
Same against James Mitchell of Montreal ..... 1,950 [illegible]
Same against John Grace, of New-Orleans ..... 1,970 [illegible]
Same against [illegible] Randall ..... [illegible]
Same against [illegible] Harvey ..... [illegible]
Same against [illegible] Galbraith ..... 6,582 [illegible]
[illegible] the Republic Fire Insurance Co. ..... 70 [illegible]

Also, all the claim and demand of said assignee in and to any and all moneys that may come to the hands of [illegible] in the [illegible] Court, wherein Jerome B. Davis and Frances [illegible] are plaintiffs and the said William Grove & Co. are defendants.

EDWARD [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MESSENGER.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the store:
[illegible] cases Smyrna Figs, containing boxes, mats and bags, damaged.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,504 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Riccioletta*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on same Pier:
[illegible] boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
[illegible] boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
[illegible]

WATER-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

[illegible] WATER-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot of land situate on the north side of Water-st., between Old and Coenties Slips, and known as No. [illegible] Water-st. Lot 22 feet 5 inches front, 24 feet 2 inches rear by 69 feet deep. Store about 65 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HOUSTON-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST HOUSTON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of East Houston-st., near Forsyth-st., and known as No. 29. Lot 25 feet front by 100 feet 7 inches in depth.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY,
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 18 and 19, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of the late J. N. McElligott, LL. D., consisting of a valuable and choice collection of works on philology, the classics, &c., &c., many of which are very scarce. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, catalogue of a large and very rich collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA. Scarce local histories. Privately printed works, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 23d-st., near 5th-av.—HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 33 West 23d-st., containing all modern improvements. Size of lot 24 ft. 11 1-4th in.×98 ft. 9 in.; size of house 24 ft. 11 1-4 in. ×[illegible] ft. Sale positive. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or of W. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION —FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 103 West 40th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail to [illegible]

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

"Dr. Mauriceau is the author of 'The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,' strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances [illegible] Address [illegible]

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 [illegible]

Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

LADY INVALIDS, "BE WISE IN TIME." Consult (personally or by letter) Dr. DUBOIS, a regularly-educated physician, of 25 years successful practice in special and important cases. French medicinals and appliances $1 to $25. Relief guaranteed. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Nota Bene.—Patients, strangers in the City, desirous of securing themselves against pretenders and charlatans, and willing to pay for skill and experience, can deposit the fee with a responsible party till fully satisfied. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Office No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts. having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. or sent by mail. Address Box 2,XX9 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 153 Greenwich st.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. Positive relief or money refunded. Consultations, evenings, till 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret diseases in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, disease, impotence, marasmus, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with from $30,000 to $50,000 wanted, to increase a lucrative and prosperous business; large factory in a neighboring city, and warerooms in New-York; will give and require unexceptionable references as to integrity and morality. Communications (by principals only) may be addressed to S. B. D., Box 169 Times Office.

A BRICK-YARD FOR SALE—LOW, IN NEW-Jersey; 23 acres, 15 day bank; steam machinery making 24,000 per day; dwelling for 30 workmen; 300 ft. canal front and dock; one-half the purchase money can remain; must be sold immediately. S. H. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, GROCERY store, stock, fixtures, &c., &c., for sale at WILLIAM ORLAND'S, Main-st., Astoria, L. I.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES,
A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT.
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Beware of [illegible] get the genuine.

All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm.

Look out for the [illegible] and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded.

Every Bartlett machine is warranted for ten years.

There is [illegible] opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee, Principal office, No. 567 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be designated on the Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible] to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, [illegible] Dakota Territory, [illegible] longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Nebraska, south of latitude 46 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR AND OCTAGON MARKING STAMPS AND CIRCULAR RATING STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 25th day of March next, noon, for furnishing for the use of Post-Offices in the United States, for four years from the 1st day of April next, marking and rating stamps of the following description, namely:

CLASS 1.

Circular and Cancel Marking Stamps combined, of steel, about one-tenth in diameter, with the name of the office and State, with type for months and dates in blocks of like material with sufficient thumb-screw for the same, and with handles of mahogany, walnut or other heavy wood, and of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Circular Stamps the bidder will state the additional charge per let or figure for inserting in the circle, when required, such words and figures as "free," "paid 3," "ship," "advertised," &c.

Also, Octagon Marking Stamps, without the cancel, but similar in all other respects to the Circular Stamp, with type for the years, months and days of the same material.

CLASS 2.

Circular Marking Stamps of iron, or any other durable material, for the use of Post-offices and Route Agents on railroad and steamboat lines, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line, with type for months and dates, in blocks of durable material, with suitable thumb-screw, and handles of walnut, cherry, or other suitable wood, of a model best adapted for use, the stamp to be of the same diameter as is described for No. 1.

CLASS 3.

Circular and Octagon Marking Stamps, of a suitable and durable material, of the same size as Class No. 1, with the name of the office and State, and type for months and dates in the Circular Stamp, and for years, months and dates in the Octagon Stamp, of printers' type metal, in blocks of single letters and figures, with thumb-screw and handles as described in Class No. 2.

CLASS 4.

Marking Stamps for foreign mails, similar to those now in use in the Post-offices at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., or of any other suitable style for foreign mails.

RATING STAMPS.

Circular and Rating Stamps to correspond with the Circular Stamps of classes 1, 2 and 3, in material, handles and workmanship, as follows: "Free," "Missent," "Forwarded," "P. O. Business, free," "Advertised," "Steamboat," "Ship," "Cancel," "U. S. 6d," "Held for Postage," "Misdirected," "Not found," "Unclaimed," "Refused," "Registered," "Missent and forwarded," "Returned to Writer," "Returned for better direction," "Due 4," "Due 9," "Due 12," &c., &c., and of figures only such as 2, 5, 12, 20, 24, &c., &c., and any other Rating Stamps not herein named, to be furnished at a price not exceeding that for "Returned for better direction," when the same is of letters.

Proposals will be received for all of the above described Stamps, or for each separate class.

Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices according to the present or future rules of the Department.

Models of Stamps must accompany the proposals.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

The Stamps must be delivered to the Post-office Department at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, thus: "Proposals for Post-office Marking Stamps," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning [illegible] hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $[illegible], payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M[illegible]-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,[illegible] cubic feet, and [illegible] square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouse," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the [illegible] day of May, 1865, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. [illegible], 1867.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES.—HAVING INCREASED facilities, we can now deliver 5, 10, 15, 20-horse power, portable or stationary, promptly; any size to 1,000-horse at short notice. Our engines save 50 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts over the best. For circular address THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES and TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction, *at low prices*, constantly on hand.

ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. [illegible] DUANE-ST.

FOR SALE—A FIFTY-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler and a ten-horse upright boiler; may be seen at No. [illegible] North Fifth, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Apply to [illegible] SHORTLAND & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR [illegible] horses, carriages, wagons or anything [illegible] to the horse business, should apply to [illegible] SOMERVILLE, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman with 18 months' recommendations for general housework; another as good cook, &c. Can be seen, with several other capable, tidy girls, at No. 1[illegible] [illegible], between [illegible] and 6th sts., at the Select French Employment House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman to do general housework; has a girl [illegible] years old who can do light work when [illegible] [illegible] references given; has no followers; wishes a steady home. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, to go by the day or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 East 12th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman, who understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, desserts, &c.; best of reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 89 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing, otherwise do general housework; to do washing and plain cooking in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 22 Downing-st., in store or rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is neat, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 12[illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 28 West 12th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a small family, or to do general housework. For reference call at No. 34 East 7th-st., New-York, my present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant girl as waitress or as parlor or chambermaid in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 23 West 13th-st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain seamstress by a neat, capable girl. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 45 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl, in a private family, to do plain sewing and light chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 473 5th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English woman a situation as infant's nurse or housekeeper. Address, for two days, NURSE, No. 1,251 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as competent cook in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 East Pacific-st., Brooklyn, fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference given. Apply at 45 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as infant nurse, with good reference. Apply at No. 126 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed as seamstress, or will take care of children. Apply at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook. Call at 11th-st., corner of Broadway, southeast corner, toy-store.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; has 20 years' experience in every department, gardening and farming, and hot and cold graperies, and stove and green-house plants, laying out and improving gardens and pleasure grounds; the advertiser is practically acquainted with all branches of horticulture. Call on or address for three days M. R. G., Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, or Thorburn's No. 15 John-st. Unexceptionable references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Scotchman, married, without incumbrance; is thoroughly acquinted with the care of green-houses, hothouses, graperies and orchards; also, the laying out of grounds and raising vegetables; understands propagating in all its branches; would take the charge of a gentleman's place or a florist's establishment; best of references given. Address for three days D. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN OF FIFteen years experience in this country; also by a man without incumbrance, employment as vegetable gardener; if necessary can take care of a horse and cow, and do many useful jobs around a house; can produce the best of City and country reference. Apply at Thorburn & Co.'s seed-store, No. 15 John-st., from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for two days, and inquire for R. IRWIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and florist on a gentleman's place; has had much experience in laying out and improving grounds; quite conversant on vegetables, hot and cold vineries, green-house and hothouse fruits and flowers of all kinds; no objection to any part of the United States; good reference can be given. Can be heard from for two weeks in Burlington by addressing M. O. C., care Hon. D. A. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; has had long experience in several first-class places; is well qualified on the cultivation of stove and greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables; can produce recommendations. Address E. C., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce first-rate testimonials, a situation as coachman and groom; no objections to make himself useful if required; City or country. Address A, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a married man without family; has [illegible] years' experience in the business; has the best of reference for sobriety and honesty. Address No. 25 East 12th-st., at McNichols' livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; is well experienced in the City; the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife—the man as coachman or gardener, the wife for general housework; both willing to make themselves generally useful; have the best of reference. Address P. J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will work a small garden if required; city or country; best of City references. Address M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, understands his business and is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, a situation; is a married man, and has one child. Call on or address H. K., No. 9 John-st., at Messrs. Young & Elliot's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; best of references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 Times Office, or No. 36 University-place, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent single man; a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. P., No. 157 5th-av., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, in either City or country; is a good groom and driver; good City and country references. Address B. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN A SITuation as waiter or nurse to an invalid gentleman; good reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 252 4th-av., corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical married man without family; perfectly understands his business in all its departments; first-class reference. Address E. D., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION FOR a steady married man; no incumbrance; understands his business; good references given. Apply or address No. 92 West 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR butler in a private family by an active man. Ask for JOHN, the butler, No. 32 5th-av., southwest corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Address J. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a farm of 80 acres, either on shares or for wages, within 20 miles of New-York City and one mile of a market; one understanding market gardening on a large scale preferred. Address, with references, by letter, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse, and seamstress; must be capable of teaching a little boy of 7 years old, and of taking charge of children's clothing. Address C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER AND COACHMAN, [illegible] willing to make himself generally useful, may apply at No. 12[illegible] Avenue D, on Saturday morning, between [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN AS SERVANTS IN a private family, one as waitress and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 34 West 11th-st., between [illegible] in the morning and [illegible] in the afternoon.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL COMPEtent to serve as nurse to a child three years old, and the family sewing; must have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, [illegible] Box No. 214 Times Office, for three days.

$15 PER DAY SURE—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our patent white wire clothes-lines. For terms address the AMERICAN WIRE COMPANY, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COAL.

COAL—BEST PEACH ORCHARD RED ASH FOR grates and stoves, and genuine Lehigh for ranges and furnaces, screened and delivered at $[illegible] per ton, [illegible] size [illegible]. THOMAS STOKES, [illegible] and 10th-av. Branch Office No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HIBERNIA, Munro....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith....SATURDAY, March 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $80; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Feb. 16
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Mar. 9
And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$110 | Steerage....$35
First Cabin to London..115 | Steerage to London....[illegible]
First Cabin to Paris....125 | Steerage to Paris....[illegible]
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA....Feb. 13
PALMYRA....Feb. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $105.
Railway tickets being furnished on board.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO WILL SAIL from Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON....S. Samuels....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC...E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Capt. HARRINGTON..SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 35 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Feb. 25 | MONDAY....March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA....BARTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 66 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.
The splendid steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Receiving freight now.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Feb. 23.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.
The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 20, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS....March 7
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER....April 6
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
DIRECT TO FRANCE.
The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.

Leaving	Leaving
Liverpool March 26.	New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Thursday, May 16.
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24.	New-York Thursday, Sept. 12.
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1.	New-York Saturday, Oct. 19.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7.	New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $130, $125 and $140, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, being 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $30 from the above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.
For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BURN, March 9.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $[illegible] for first class, and $218 to $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. [illegible]
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana,"
P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connection.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
CHANGE OF PIER.
The steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE will, in future, receive and deliver cargo at Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., instead of Pier No. 36, as heretofore.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 36 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant steamship [illegible] is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 76 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to [illegible] LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, [illegible] Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.
[illegible] of the first quality of land [illegible] from New-York, via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
Mansion with 13 rooms, all in perfect order; farm-house entirely new; greenhouse, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c.; a large variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, beautiful drives, &c. This property is desirable as an investment, either for a permanent residence or for a country seat in Summer.
E. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
For sale, a modern-style residence, 6 minutes' walk from depot. Location unsurpassed. Four rooms, large closets and store-room on first floor; seven chambers, bath-room and seven closets above; just finished and in complete order; Magee's furnace and range, with new improvements; gas and water; good use [illegible]; fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, grape vines, &c.; 45 minutes from New-York.
L. W. LAWRENCE, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, the elegant country residence and farm of the late R. Romeyn Graves, situate 1¼ miles from the Morristown Depot, containing about 75 acres. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farm-house, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape-houses, ice-house (filled), and all other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent garden and fruit trees of every variety. The house is situated on very high land, commanding beautiful and extensive land views. This place is well-known for its elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to R. S. HAMILTON, No. 44 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, DElightfully located in Newark, overlooking the city and New-York, within a few steps of horse-cars, and fifteen minutes' walk of the depot, comprising 1½ acres of land, well improved with a great variety of fruit trees; house contains twelve rooms, including billiard-room, hot and cold water, water-closet, heater, two ranges, gas, and all the modern conveniences; also, barn, with carriage-house and coachman's room, hennery, &c., all built in the best manner. Particulars given upon personal interview, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at S. P. SMITH'S, No. 261 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his furnished residence in Norwalk, Conn.; the house is a convenient one, pleasantly situated, in the vicinity of schools and churches and six minutes' walk from the Post-office and railroad depot; on the premises are a carriage-house, productive garden and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of BALDWIN, STARR & CO., No. 55 Duane-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, on the premises, on Wednesday of each week from 10 to 3 o'clock.
CHANDLER STARR.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome country residence, built in a superb manner, with the best of materials. The lot is large and contains a vegetable garden and a choice selection of fruit trees and shrubbery. Location pleasant and healthy, and is accessible to New-York hourly by railroad or private conveyance. Price moderate. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to GILBERT E. CARLL, Real Estate Agent, at Flushing.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS IN TENEment houses.
One substantial first-class on 35th-st.
One substantial on 17th-st.
One substantial on 4th-st.
One substantial on 6th-av.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av., and between 12 and 2 at No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at Plainfield; location unsurpassed; large lot; abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery and ornamental trees; house modern style, rooms and convenient; gas, furnace, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; price $10,000. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS W. JACKSON, No. 118 Warren-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In a pleasant and healthy location, 14 miles from New-York, a commodious and comfortable cottage, with 14 rooms; ten acres of land, diversified with lawn, meadow, grove and stream; fruit, flowers and shrubbery; a delightful place for children. Price $12,000. Apply to J. S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

BAKERY AND STABLE FOR SALE—At Fordham, near the railroad depot, with a first-class oven, necessary fixtures and established custom. Any person understanding the business can derive a sure support. Inquire of Mr. JOHN S. BRIGGS, on the premises, or of Mr. WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 105 East 12th-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

WATER-FRONT COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Only $8,000; house fronts a fine beach; 20 acres or more if wanted; 30 miles distant by rail or steamboat; churches near and an excellent academy. Inquire of J. AYRES, No. 1,226 Broadway, in New-York Museum, or Capt. E. BUNCE, Cold Spring, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within ten minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUBLE FARM OF ONE HUNdred and sixty-two (162) acres at Queens, (late Brushville) Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, with good house and outbuildings. For further particulars and price apply to ALLIGER BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house 25x60x100, built in most thorough manner; the owner leaves for Europe in a few weeks, and possession will be given when required; price low and terms accommodating. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LEASE OF lots 15 years to run, improvements to be paid for, or a renewal for 21 years; a first-rate location for business; west side of University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.; price $4,000 cash. Apply at the paint-store No. 64 University-place.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIdence, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—One mile south of depot; contains 40 acres in good cultivation, well fenced; has a good house, suitable outbuildings; churches and good schools convenient; price reasonable; terms easy. Inquire of T. DAVIS, on the premises, or of G. W. DAVIS, No. 26 Park-row.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 10¼ acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, mostly pears; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $16,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,17[illegible] Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FACTORY, WITH dock, on Newtown Creek, near East River.
82 acres South Side Staten Island.
227 lots on Newtown Creek, with large water front.
Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 330 West 47th-st.; lot 30½ feet front and rear by 65 feet deep; 300 feet west of 8th-av., south side. Price $6,000. Apply to the owner, J. REILLY, No. 113 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—ON RICHMOND HEIGHTS, STATen Island, a beautiful country seat, with 50 acres of land; stone house, 28x40, and large outbuildings; price $20,000. Inquire of JAMES STEPHENS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 16.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS, HANDSOMELY finished house, in a healthy location, eleven miles from City Hall. It is situated on high ground in a good neighborhood. Access easy and frequent. GEO. W. ALEXANDER, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILing Spring, N. J., a new country house, 10 rooms, 15 lots of land—$10,000; more land can be had; Erie Railway, 33 minutes from New-York. GEORGE B. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, second floor, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 3,074 New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot in South 8th-st., E. D., 25 feet wide. It has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. Also, two lots adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet. JOHN SILSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FARM NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—65 acres; two running brooks; good house, barn, coach-house, outbuildings; plenty of fruit.
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A CORNER HOUSE, with 10,000 feet of land; another corner, with 10,500 feet of land; all above 23d-st.; for sale by ALVAH BEEBE, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE AND valuable brick factory, and machinery complete, now running, at Newark City, N. J. For full particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, 23 Pine-st., basement.

ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, and extension; cheap; furniture if desired.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE 100 feet west of Broadway, 47 feet front; one of the best locations in the City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. [illegible] West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE ON THE Hudson in Dutchess County; price $50,000; directly on the water. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PARK-AV. LOT, CORNER 37TH-ST., FOR SALE—About the only desirable corner on this splendid street to be had. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, PRICE $30,000, four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 250 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply on the premises from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 34th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON THE NEW ROAD OR BOULEVARD—A [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. [illegible] J. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, only 40 minutes' ride from the City, via Harlem Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from depot. Large house, with heater, range and water in perfect order, with about thirteen city lots, filled with the choicest fruits. For particulars, apply to
Mrs. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] cottages [illegible] streets and avenues. [illegible] HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.—50 acres; 10 acres in wood, 11 acres seeded to rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house and outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best houses in Bergen County. For particulars inquire of JOHN T. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 922 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, ten minutes' walk from landing, a fine country place with three acres of grounds, nicely improved; house very large and suitable for keeping boarders, having 34 rooms; very large shade trees and plenty of fruit; fine barn and large stable, accommodating eight horses. This is a very desirable residence, having a beautiful river and mountain view, and will be sold for less than the value of the buildings. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland; good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN E. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 Whitehall-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A comfortable three-story and basement house, with extension, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, convenient to Atlantic-st. Ferry; hot and cold water and gas on all floors; two bath-rooms and laundry; house heated by furnace. Apply, between 10 and 4, to R. T. DUNSCOMB, No. 100 Front-st.

FOR SALE — THE BROWN - STONE FRONT house No. 17 Sussex-place, Jersey City; three stories, basement and sub-cellar, with modern improvements, in complete order; size of house, 25x40, with an extension; lot, 25x100. Apply to WM. HARNEY, real estate agent, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT AND commodious country residence in the central part of the village of Westport, Conn., 47 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. S. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence of easy access to either the New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroad depots; house large and convenient, heated by steam; has gas, water, &c.; grounds well stocked with choice fruit. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BASEMENT FRAME house, containing 12 rooms, sub-cellar, and the improvements; location fine. First house west of 5th-av., on 127th-st., Harlem.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE THE FINEST country residence in Queens County, at Jamaica. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST-class brown-stone house No. 3 East 54th-st. Apply to C. R. CROOK, No. 55 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood west of 4th-av., to cost about $8,000. Address J. R. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-st.—Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent Board. Transient board $3 per day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING PLEASANT rooms in one of the best localities in the City wishes to dispose of them for the remainder of the season, to a respectable family willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations and board. Address G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF SIX or eight persons for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, on a daily route, steamboat or rail. Address Box No. 4,922 Post-office.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, with or without private table, can be had in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address HOME, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 285 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.
GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDERS
AND
COLLECTION AGENTS
BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, AND TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.
Owned and controlled by the Merchants and Manufacturers of the United States.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Vice-President.
NEW-YORK OFFICES:
General Office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.
Branch Office, No. 180 Broadway, between John-st. and Maiden-lane.
Western Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Leonard sts.
Eastern Freight Depot, 4th-av., corner of 32d-st.
NORMAN C. MILLER,
General Manager in New-York.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 train through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER FOR SALE.
Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 250 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her.
The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK OR brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, reliable; best and cheapest in use; contains as much as any [illegible]. Sold by all druggists.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR TWO years, [illegible] extra wide, corner house, with stable. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, NOT FAR from New-York, one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
KNOWN AS
Nos. 61, 63 and 65 GRAND-ST., 61 by 50 feet, more or less, and in the rear known as No. 153 ELM-ST., 25 by 100 feet, more or less, for ten or twenty-one years from May 1, 1867.
The lessee to erect a building to be approved by the lessor, and to pay all taxes and assessments, and the first six months' rent in advance, less interest.
At the expiration of the lease, if no renewal is agreed upon, the lessor to pay the then estimated value of the building—not exceeding $100,000.
Written offers are requested to be addressed to H. W. FORD, at the National Bank of the Republic, or No. 7 East 18th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, ON LONG Island Sound, for one year next after April 1, the elegant country seat of Dr. John C. Jay, (now in Europe,) together with about twelve acres of land, kitchen and flower gardens and necessary outbuildings. Mansion house is very spacious, and fully and elegantly furnished. Lawn shaded by large elms and other deciduous and evergreen trees. To be rented only to a person of highest responsibility and respectability, for a private residence. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Counsellor-at-law, No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvements, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam-power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND CAPACIOUS show-rooms and upper floors of premises Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, occupied for many years by the late firm of Bembe & Kimbel as a first-class cabinet warehouse. For terms, &c., apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms which will be let either together or separately, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON A CROSS street on Murray Hill, an extra wide and deep first-class house, elegantly furnished, with grapery, extra lot and stable running from street to street; rent $1,000 per month, for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The building southwest corner of Washington-place and Greene-st., 25 by 85 feet. Applicants will please call on me from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses Nos. 122 and 128 West 12th-st., and No. 140 West 14th-st.; all in complete order, and all conveniences. Apply to BLEECKER & DENISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 165 Washington-st.; 140 feet deep and well lighted; with or without steam power; the place is well situated for a first-class manufacturing business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE STORE No. 152 Chambers-st., having basement and sub-cellar and in complete order. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick building No. 46 Hudson-st.; lessee may alter to suit. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors of a large factory in Newark City, with power. For particulars inquire on premises, corner Sheffield and State, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORES AND DWELLINGS NOS. 127, 129 and 131 Waverley-place; have gas and fixtures and Croton water throughout. Apply to
T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 33d-st., near 5th-av., from the middle of March next, for six to twelve months. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR TWO years; rent, $250 per month; to private family only; no agents. Apply on premises, No. 52 Clinton-place, between 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 20TH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., a first-class four-story house, fully furnished and in fine order; to a careful family the rent will be very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE TOGETHER or separately, No. 88 Clinton-place. Inquire at No. 70 West 36th-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., or of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AN ELEGANT house, frescoed, on 22d-st., near 8th-av; location unexceptionable. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 36 East 28th-st. For permit, apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY seat recently occupied by T. N. Hollister, Esq., at Riverdale. Apply to T. W. LUDLOW, Jr., Yonkers.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 135 EAST 21st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,000 per annum. W. W. DE FORREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN building No. 159 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane. Apply to WILLIAM HODGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH POSSESSION March 1 or April 1, a medium-size unfurnished house, in a good neighborhood, on the west side of the City, below 46th-st., by a small American family. Rent not to exceed $1,200. A bonus of $20 will be given for information that will secure the above. Address, with full particulars, A. B. R., Box 4,374 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE OR PART OF STABLE, for the accommodation of one horse and wagon; to be within a reasonable distance of 7th-av. and 13th-st. Address, stating terms, E. T., Box No. 1[illegible]4 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 45th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,800. Answers must give full particulars, or they cannot receive attention. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a first-class four-story brick house; rent $1,000; also, a four-story brown-stone—rent $1,000.
S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FURnished house, by a small private family for one or two years. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE DECKER BELLAGRAFF FULL IRON-PLATE PIANO-FORTE.—The public and patrons of this well-known instrument are again cautioned against purchasing any Decker Piano that does not have the Bellagraff and full iron-plate. The DECKER PIANO for sale at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York, only.
N. B.—No connection with any other house of similar name in the same street, nor in the City of New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

MUSICAL LEADER WANTED—A PREcentor to lead the singing in a Presbyterian Church in this City. Address, with name and reference, M. G. B., Box No. 3,270 New-York.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON the Pianoforte, with the best of references, either at her own or pupil's residence; terms moderate. For further particulars apply at No. 89 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 12TH INST., ON 32D-ST or 9th-av., near 33d-st., a lady's MINK FUR COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to M. CRANE, No. 364 9th-av.

FOUND ADRIFT, FEB. 9.—TWO FLOAT stages and a flat boat. The owner can have the same by applying to PAUL CORNELL, Jr., at Quarantine S. I., and paying charges.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish in Trinity Chapel in 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Rev. E. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next Sunday. Seats free.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable and half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. [illegible] 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 1,314 BROADWAY.—ASTROLOGICAL meetings and tests every FRIDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS. Seats free. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IMMENSE HIT
of the MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, entitled the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
WRITTEN BY
MR. JOHN
BROUGHAM,
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS
ESTABLISHMENT.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION,
in which
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS
are introduced, together with
OVER TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION
OF THE
NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY, March 1, 1867.
GRAND BAL D'OPERA,
MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that on the above-named date the NEW ACADEMY will be brilliantly inaugurated by a
GRAND FANCY DRESS
BAL D'OPERA.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,
H. A. JOHNSON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
N. H. WOLFE,
A. C. MUNSON,
G. G. HOWLAND,
W. B. BOND,
SHEPHERD GANDY,
WM. S. TRAVERS,
J. BOWERS LEE,
H. W. BREVOORT,
W. D. MORGAN,
GEO. AMORY,
PAUL J. FORBES,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
ROBT. L. CUTTING,
WM. CUTTING,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
EDWARD B. BELL,
P. C. SCHUYLER,
HENRY F. VAIL,
HENRY S. FEARING,
HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
J. W. CLENDENIN,
B. ROBINSON, Jr.,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
F. L. CUTTING, Jr.,
D. KINGSLAND.
All applications for tickets of admission must be made to some of the gentlemen of the Committee, or to the director at the Box-Office of the
NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
to which place
THE REGULAR SALE OF TICKETS HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED,
and where also one member of the Committee will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
The orchestra, numbering
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS,
will be under the direction of Messrs.
CARL BERGMANN,
ERNEST GRILL and C. S. GRAFULLA.
The suppers and refreshment department will be under the supervision of the well-known French restaurateur, Mons. CURET.
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a lady and gentleman....$10
Extra ladies' tickets....5

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDERLEON. DEMON DANCE. CINDERLEON.
In addition to a programme remarkable for the refreshing novelties presented, the new and screaming burlesque Opera, the TWO PRIMA DONNAS, THE ONLY LEON in TROVATORE, and EDWARD KELLY as the great director GROWL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Public rehearsal No. 10 on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
BROADWAY, BEWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.
Suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, and first-class entertainments. The best ventilated Hall in the City. Apply on the premises.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
This evening, Dr. HEBBARD will lecture on Liebig's Soap and Water Civilization and Beautiful Women. Tickets 50 cents.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—The eighth and last Concert of the season, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had from members of the regiment or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANOrama in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

A NATIONAL ENGRAVING
FOR
THE PARLOR, LIBRARY OR OFFICE,
THE HOME OF WASHINGTON,
Commemorating
LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON IN 1784.
Painted by
T. P. ROSSITER and L. R. MIGNOT.
Size for framing 34 inches long, 24 inches high.
No engraving has yet appeared from the hands of the graver possessing so many attractions. It essentially appeals to the affections. No one, whether a native of the North, South, East or West, that does not look upon every scene and event connected with Mount Vernon,
THE HOME OF WASHINGTON,
with the deepest interest.
The scene is pictured at the period of a visit made by Lafayette to Washington at his home, in August, 1784.

"The busy portion of the day is over; and, as the long shadows creep slowly over the lawn, the family portion of the household have congregated under the ample portico.

The General and his noble guest have arisen from the chairs, which indicate that they have formed a portion of the group with the ladies, and are standing in colloquy; Washington in the act of speaking, and Lafayette leaning against a pillar in differential attitude, holds a newspaper in his hand—suggestive that the discourse is a topic of the times.

Mrs. Washington is sewing, while her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Stuart, formerly Mrs. John Parke Custis and mother of the two children, is reading a note. On the table is a basket with the ever-present knitting, with which she set the example of industry to her associates and dependents.

Leaning upon the grandmother's lap is Eleanor Parke Custis, who has sought her protective presence, while her brother, Geo. Washington Parke Custis, fires a small cannon, with the assistance of a negress who is blowing a lighted match."

In order that all persons may be enabled to purchase this engraving, the publisher has determined to issue it at the low price of
FIVE DOLLARS.
AGENTS WANTED.
The work will be sold exclusively by subscription, and liberal arrangements with good agents for territory.
For further information, apply to
JOHN McCLURE, Publisher,
No. 564 Broadway.

LECTURES.

SOMETHING TO DO.
ANNE E. DICKINSON,
at the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.
Miss DICKINSON will deliver her new lecture, thought by many to be her masterpiece, and which has drawn crowds in Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and other places as above. Tickets, 50 cents. Sold by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 22 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

PRICES REDUCED PRIOR TO REMOVAL.—Furniture of every description, looking-glasses, mattresses, &c., parlor and chamber suites at [illegible]. R. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS.
In the cast, [illegible] Messrs. Donaldson, [illegible] Leffingwell, Gotthold, [illegible] Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

ITALIAN OPERA—FRENCH THEATRE.
A. L. MORA....Director.
THIS EVENING, THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
Verdi's popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with the following eminent artists:
Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI,
Signora ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor IRFRE,
Signor FORTUNA,
Signor BARILI.
Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Signor A. L. MORA.
TO-MORROW—FIRST GRAND OPERA MATINEE, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12.
IL TROVATORE.
Tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. O. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., and at the French Theatre.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
FRENCH THEATRE. FRENCH THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday,) Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Admission to all parts of the house....$1 50

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (Saturday, Feb. 16,) at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the splendidly successful drama entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
WITH ITS NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND AN UNPRECEDENTED CAST.
The managers take great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished comedienne and vocalist,
LADY DON,
who will make her first appearance on MONDAY, Feb. 18, in two of her favorite personations. Box book will be opened on WEDNESDAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 15,
Eleventh night of the season of Grand German
OPERA.
Only representation most positively of Von Weber's Grand Opera,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
DER FREISCHUTZ. DER FREISCHUTZ.
Presented with a correct mise en scene and an
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY,) STRADELLA.
Commencing at 1 o'clock precisely. Admission to matinee, 75 cents to all seats, without extra charge for reserving.
TO-MORROW NIGHT will most positively be presented, for the first time in New-York, Lortzing's famous Comic Opera,
THE CZAR AND CARPENTER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF W. H. WHALLEY.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD has kindly volunteered.
MISS FANNY HERRING
AND THE FULL COMPANY.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
FRENCH ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M., for the first time,
LES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR, play in five acts,
by Alexander Dumas.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
REPETITION
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
of the comic drama entitled
"OURS,"
with
MR. LESTER WALLACK
and the members of the company from
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK,
being, on account of other arrangements,
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Night performances commence at 8 o'clock.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME
OF NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS,
nightly received with enthusiastic applause.
POSES PLASTIQUES,
LES TROIS ATHLETES,
HINDOO MIRACLES,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
AND ALL THE GREAT RIDERS
in elegant and diversified scenes of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP.
THE WONDERFUL PONY "PUNCH."
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS."
THE EDUCATED MULES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES,
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE and
COCOA NUT DANCE.
GEO. CHRISTY
continues to delight his many admirers in his great song of "Naughty, Naughty Girls."
Continued appearance of
Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT,
Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY
IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.
Under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association,
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services in aid of this Society:
MISS KELLOGG, MME. GAZZANIGA,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, MISS McCULLOCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MILLERI,
By permission of Mr. Maretzek.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, by permission of Mr. Bateman.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, celebrated pianist.
SIGNOR ALBANO, Harpist.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and Full Orchestra.
Messrs. Chickering have kindly offered their celebrated concert grand.
Tickets $2. For sale at Irving Hall, music-stores, hotels, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON....Director.
Miss KATE McDONALD, The favorite Soprano.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. REINDL, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his full Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the usual places.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
TO-DAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
EIGHTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
Second appearance at these matinees of Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, the celebrated prima donna.
Mr. WOLFSOHN will, upon this occasion, repeat the Sonata Appassionata.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
MR. FREDERICK WIDDOWS, Musical Agent.
Some of the most POPULAR ARTISTS in the City have tendered their services for the occasion.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, to be had at the music stores, Steinway and Irving Halls, and of the Committee.
Full particulars in future announcements.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50c. Reserved seats $1. For sale 6 days in advance.
CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day at the Hall in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door.
Great Consternation caused by "WE ARE HERE,"
[illegible]
OR PROTEUS. PROTEUS. PROTEUS.
Pronounced by the Press the greatest
"SPECTACULAR ILLUSION"
Ever presented to a New-York public.
NEW PROGRAMME, WITHOUT APPARATUS.
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS and FLOATING HEAD—in consequence of the immense success will be continued.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Doors open at 1:30.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Italian Society di Unione e Fratellanza, at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Italian evening school, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Tickets $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
F. BERTHOUD, President.
A. L. SIMONA, Secretary.
N. B.—Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the principal music stores.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Dalton's Weekly Report—Tenement-Houses Inspected—Work of the Sanitary Company.

The regular weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, President, in the chair. The following weekly report of Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, was presented and ordered on file:

Office Sanitary Superintendent, Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York, Feb. 14, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sir: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.:

Tenement-houses, 264; private dwellings, 144; manufactories, 2; breweries, 1; glue factory, 1; private school, 1; slaughter-houses, 1; boats, 2; Seventh-street and Montrose-avenue Railroad cars; piggeries, 3; horse-stables, 17; cow-stables, 4; basements, 5; cellars, 4; waste-pipes and drains, 5; vacant lots, 5; yards, courts and areas, 8; cisterns and cesspools, 2; full and offensive privies, 84.

In the course of these inspections, they have discovered and reported upon the following causes of complaint: Unhealthy condition of 52 tenement houses, 17 private dwellings, 1 rectifying establishment, 1 brewery, 9 horse stables, 4 cow stables, 1 slaughter-house, 1 piggery, 3 vacant lots, 4 cellars, 5 basements, 5 waste-pipes and drains, 8 yards, courts and areas, 2 cisterns and cesspools, 77 full and offensive privies.

The following reports have been received, viz.: Whole number, 282; positive reports, 193; negative, 15; general reports, 24; number of reports found correct, 222; number returned for correction, 10; number of preliminary notices issued by Sanitary Superintendent, 188; whole number of reports forwarded, 155; whole number of negative reports forwarded, 15; whole number of general reports, 24; number of reports retained for notices, 28.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also inspected 203 buildings or premises, regarding which preliminary notices have been issued from this office. Their report shows that 78 have been complied with, and 125 not complied with. The reports upon which these last were issued have been forwarded for orders.

Major Bosworth, in charge of the Complaint Office, returns 41 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspection officers for investigation and report.

Capt. Lord, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, returns 237 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 137 orders previously served as complied with, and 125 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police.

Twenty-eight houses where typhus, typhoid and scarlet fever occurred were visited and disinfected.

ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferry—Washington's Birthday.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Shannon in the chair.

The resolution from the other Board appointing a Joint Committee to make suitable preparations for the celebration of Washington's Birthday and appropriating $—— therefor, was read.

Mr. Varnum said he understood the bill for the celebration of the day last year had not yet been paid.

The resolution was laid over.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Norton calling on the Street Commissioner to state why he had not replied to the resolution of inquiry lately adopted by the Board asking why no proceedings had been taken to remove the ferry-houses erected at Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Moore said it was a question of law whether or not the Railroad Company had the right to run the ferry.

Mr. Norton said the Company were running a ferry bringing them in from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum, and had not paid one cent for the privilege. He believed Alderman Varnum knew something about the matter.

Mr. Moore said the Pilot Commissioners were of opinion that the Company had the right to run the ferry.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 4 P. M.

Sanitary-Superintendent Dalton on the Construction of Tenement-Houses.

One week ago Sanitary-Superintendent Dalton presented to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health his ideas in reference to the proper construction of tenement-houses in this City, and accompanied his statement with descriptions of two well-regulated houses in different parts of the City. The following is the report alluded to:

Office of Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health, Feb. 7, 1867.

John O. Stone, M. D., Chairman Sanitary Committee Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sir: In accordance with your instructions, I beg respectfully to lay before you certain recommendations regarding improvements in the character and condition of tenement-houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, especially the former.

REAR HOUSES.

The custom of erecting a front and rear tenement-house on a single lot should, in my opinion, be discontinued, as the only way by which the evils mentioned in my report of the 27th January, as arising from this practice, can be avoided. The front houses can then be made deeper and yet leave sufficient space between them and the abutting houses from the next street to allow of proper provision for ventilation and light. To improve the ventilation and light of existing tenement-houses, several plans are feasible, which involve comparatively but moderate expense. To ventilate and light the halls, the hall bedrooms at one end on each floor may be dispensed with, thus giving the halls the benefit of the windows. Into the hall thus improved a moderate sized window, three square feet in area, should be cut from the dark bedrooms, which now have no opening save the door from the dwelling-rooms. In the better class of houses these windows already exist and are of great value.

A PLAN SUGGESTED.

I beg to invite especial attention to a plan suggested by the Engineer of the Board, which is not only admirably adapted to purposes of ventilation and light, but at the same time secures the safety of tenants in case of fire. His plan is to do away altogether with the present stairway and substitute one in a tower, separate from and in rear of the house, and connected therewith by a bridge at each story, protected by a suitable railing or sheathing. The space now occupied by the stairway is to be left vacant, and a large ventilator and skylight placed in the roof immediately over the successive openings, thus left in the floors of the different stories. These openings also to be surrounded by a proper railing or high sheathing. It is a well-known fact that when a fire breaks out in a tenement-house the stairway is often the first thing destroyed, and excepting in the rare instances where iron ladders have been attached outside the house, the tenants are entirely cut off from escape. So many terrible casualties have occurred from this cause, that the demand is certainly most imperative for some change which shall secure greater safety to the thousands who must necessarily live in these tenement-houses, and who are themselves powerless to make any provision for their own protection.

ESCAPES FROM FIRE.

There are in this City thousands of these houses, many of them models in other respects, where there is absolutely no possibility of escape for the tenants in the upper stories, should a fire break out at night in the lower portions, and not speedily be extinguished. Many are so much higher than the adjacent buildings that a fire-escape leading out upon the roof is of no avail, and, as I have already stated, the provision of external iron ladders is very exceptional. The adoption of outside stair-cases, as advocated by Mr. Worthen, would thus seem to obviate, so far as can be done by construction, very many, if not all, of the remedial evils attaching to the tenant-house system. It would afford ample light and free ventilation to the halls and rooms. It would diminish to a vast degree the loss of life by fire, and would afford opportunity by means of the outside tower of placing the water-closets and sinks outside the body of the house, and thus relieve the latter of one great source of infection. An instance of the practical and successful working of this plan is described in the report of Sanitary-Inspector James upon No. 135 West Twenty-sixth-street. With the exception of the openings in the hall floors and the fact that the tower communicates throughout its entire height with the body of the house, it corresponds with the plan proposed.

ANOTHER PLAN.

The plan described by Dr. James answers admirably for houses where there are but two families on each floor; but among the poorer classes, where there must be four families on each floor, the tower should only be connected by bridges so that there may be abundance of light and air in the rear dwelling-rooms. In cases where front and rear houses exist, both may be connected with one tower situated between the two.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

In case there are two dark bedrooms opening from one dwelling room, a communicating window should be cut between the two. In addition to these windows, the bedrooms should also be ventilated by shafts running to the roof, and a separate flue for each room, as otherwise the contaminated air from the rooms below would enter those above. This plan is carried out in the best tenements, and is very successful.

DRAINAGE.

To remedy deficiency in drainage, it is only necessary that the plumbing of the house should be on the proper plan now fully recognized by architects and plumbers, and where sewers do not yet exist, that the grading of the yards and the surface gutter should be faithfully attended to.

CONSTANT VIGILANCE.

A proper system of construction, however, will of itself be of no avail in tenement-houses unless accompanied by constant watchfulness. Rooms will be overcrowded, windows and doors will be persistently closed, apertures for ventilation will be stuffed with rags, &c.; refuse matters will be thrown into the sinks and water-closets, clogging the waste-pipes and destroying the efficiency of the plumbing, however perfect. Drains will be broken and obstructed, filth will accumulate in the cellars and halls, and the model tenement will soon become as unwholesome as though none of these precautions had been taken.

MODE OF REGULATION.

Reformation in this matter can, in my opinion, be made permanent only by forcing upon the owners of tenement property the responsibility of its management. Weekly, or, if necessary, more frequent inspection of every tenement-house, from garret to cellar, should be made by the owner or other competent authority, who should exact from each tenant strict compliance with such rules as are necessary to the salubrity of the dwelling; and any tenant who persists in living in a manner detrimental to the health of his neighbors should no longer be allowed to remain. Such a system would soon improve the habits of the tenants, and the certainty of a weekly inspection would at least secure a vigorous cleansing at those times, which, of itself, would prevent the terrible accumulations of filth which are now a disgrace to so many property-owners. A competent housekeeper should also reside on or near the premises, whose duty it should be to keep the halls, water-closets and other public portions of the house, clean and in repair. It is in great measure due to the neglect of these reasonable precautions that so much labor and expense is forced upon the public for sanitary measures.

Corroborative of the statements I have made as the results of observation, I beg to submit the few accompanying reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, and I would respectfully invite especial attention to that of Dr. E. H. James, upon No. 135 West Twenty-sixth-street, and that of Dr. J. L. Brown, upon No. 89 Perry-street, as showing that the suggestions made in this report are reasonable and practicable, and are actually carried out where the owners of property are really desirous of doing what is right.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health.

Hudson River Hospital for the Insane.

The history of this institution, for the erection of a building for which the Senate yesterday voted an immediate appropriation of $100,000, is brief. At the last session of the Legislature Hon. A. W. Palmer, member of Assembly for the County of Duchess, introduced a bill organizing such an asylum. It being quite late in the season, he concluded to withdraw the bill and move for the appointment of a Commission "to receive by gift or contract for the purchase of a suitable site on or near the Hudson River, below the City of Albany, upon which to erect the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane." The Commissioners appointed were Hons. A. W. Palmer, W. S. Kenyon, J. W. Cleaveland, E. M. Madden and John Falconer. Such Commissioners selected as the site for the asylum a beautiful spot near the City of Poughkeepsie, fronting upon the Hudson River. The site consists of 206 acres of land, a free gift from the citizens of Duchess County, made at a cost to them of $80,000. The location is geographically central, easily accessible to communication by river and railway, and distinguished for its salubrity and commanding beauty. Thus far the commission has been well performed.

The necessity for further accommodations for the treatment of insane is very obvious, from an examination of statistics. By the recent census it appears that there are in the State about 4,000 insane, or about one to every thousand people. There is but one State Lunatic Asylum in operation, that of Utica. This asylum possesses proper accommodations for 500 inmates, yet there are crowded into it about 650 at present, while new applications for admission are daily received and refused. The Counties of New-York and Kings and a few others provide for their own poor insane, but there are still left about 2,000 insane confined in the various County Poorhouses. Of these fully 1,000 are in the counties contiguous to the Hudson River. If the disease of insanity is curable, and experience shows it to be so, there is no duty plainer than that every effort should be made to again enthrone the reason dethroned. On this point the Commissioners, in their report just made to the Legislature, give some interesting facts. We extract from the Report:

"Having discharged to the best of their ability the duty assigned to them of selecting a site for the Hudson River Asylum, the Commissioners may be allowed to express the hope that the work thus begun may be carried forward. The more their attention has been turned to the subject, the more fully have they become convinced of the absolute necessity of another State institution for the cure of the insane. It is a fact not generally known, but easily demonstrated, that New-York has done less for her insane, in proportion to her population, than any other State in the Union. In this respect Ohio, with three State asylums, is far in advance of New-York. Still more so is Massachusetts, with three well-sustained State hospitals, so placed as to accommodate the different sections of that small and compact commonwealth. New-York, with a territory which stretches from the sea to the great lakes, and a population of four millions, has only one State hospital for her insane. The hospital at Utica, vast as it is in size and beneficent as has been its operation, is clearly inadequate to the immense demand. The capacity of such an institution cannot be extended indefinitely. From the very nature of the case, there are limits which it may not safely pass. That these limits have already been pushed to the utmost at Utica, the recent reports of the State Asylum prove conclusively. * * * *

If we divide our State geographically, estimating the necessities of the eastern and by far the most populous half, in comparison with those of the western district, we must take into account the fact that the latter not only includes Utica, with its great hospital in full operation, but Ovid also, with its large prospective Asylum for the insane poor who are regarded as incurable. Even with a first-class curative hospital on the Hudson, there will be a preponderance of hospital accommodation in favor of those who live west of the supposed line.

The general argument for hospitals where the insane can receive prompt and appropriate treatment, cannot be too often repeated. Insanity is now recognized as a bodily disease, quite as amenable to treatment as are other forms of physical ailment. Indeed, as shown by the Superintendents of the Poor, in their memorial to the Legislature, in 1866, 'the results of treatment in the insane department of the New-York Hospital, as compared with the department for the treatment of general disease in the City, excelled the latter by 3½ per cent.' Of those patients who are promptly placed under medical treatment in our best hospitals for the insane, a large majority are restored to health and usefulness. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the distinguished editor of the London *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, in his recent work on *Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, remarks as follows: 'It is a well-established fact that seventy if not eighty per cent. of cases of insanity admit of easy and speedy cure, if treated in the early stage.' The vast amount of chronic insanity which exists, Dr. Winslow asserts, can be clearly traced to the criminal neglect of the disease in its first or incipient stage.

Evidence is given to prove that the proportion of cases of insanity which are successfully treated is immensely in favor of those treated early after the attack. For instance, the proportion of recoveries within three months of attack is 73.10 per cent., while those treated successfully after twelve months are but 18.20 per cent. In the second annual report of the New-York State Asylum, Dr. Brigham writes:

'There are few serious diseases in which early treatment is more essential for recovery than insanity, and few in which it is more likely to be successful. A large majority of the recent cases of this disease recover, when subjected to early and judicious treatment, and removal from home and from the place where the exciting causes of the disease tend to perpetuate it. It is the neglect of this early treatment that fills the almshouses and asylums of the country with incurable insane.'

Dr. Edward Jarvis thus refers to the curability of insanity: 'In a perfect state of things, where the best appliances, which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing, are offered to the lunatics in as early a stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, and possibly ninety per cent. would be restored, and only twenty or perhaps ten per cent. would be left among the constant insane population.'

The Commissioners conclude their report by saying, that they "have been led to offer the above considerations in evidence that the great and increasing burden of taxation, for the support of the chronic insane, is due to the simple fact that these unfortunates have been rendered incurable from a want of proper treatment in the early stages of their disease; and to impress the truth, that the only policy consistent with [illegible] and true economy—the only remedy which goes to the root of the evil, lies in the establishment of hospitals for cure, such as that which it is proposed to create upon the Hudson River."

Closing of the Evening Schools.

As was stated in the Times yesterday, the various evening schools, under the direction of the Board of Education, held their closing exercises for the season on Wednesday evening. In every instance the proceedings were gratifying to the hosts of friends who gathered around the teachers and the pupils.

SCHOOL NO. 39, IN HARLEM.

On Wednesday evening, one of the most respectable audiences ever assembled in Harlem met at Grammar School No. 39, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, the occasion being the closing exercises of the Male Evening School, after a most successful term of ninety evenings. The programme consisted of twenty-five exercises in reading, singing, &c. Rev. Mr. Parker opened with prayer. Mr. John Stratton presided, and was assisted by Commissioners Allen and Hitchman, Inspectors Davies and Perkins and Trustee Knapp. The music was under the direction of Mr. James R. Perkins, through whose superior teaching the public schools under his instruction are second to none in singing. Mr. Gillespie Miller, the Principal of Grammar School No. 52, at Tubby Hook, and who has also been Principal of the Evening School in Harlem has shown by the good results attained that in him the Twelfth Ward has a most excellent teacher and an estimable man. One very pretty feature was the reading of the three prize poems on the loss of the *Evening Star*, by the young girls who composed them, viz.: Isabella A. McCabe, Harriet Langman and Josephine L. Morgan. Mr. Swinton awarded prizes to four of the scholars, which were to each a paid up year's subscription to *Harper's Magazine*—one of them having been won by a man over 50 years of age, who had not failed in any study during the session. The concerted recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," was rendered by thirteen interesting young ladies, and "Mrs. Partington and her Tea-Party," by four girls, who conducted the dialogue, gave ample scope for the enjoyment of a good laugh. The valedictory address, written for the occasion, was well read by Master A. C. Redfield, one of the scholars. The exercises terminated with the anthem "America," in which all joined who could sing, and the effect was very telling. Altogether the whole affair was very creditable to the school, and spoke well for the interest shown by the school officers and citizens of Harlem in the advancement of education.

FIFTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of this school took place on Wednesday evening in the large school building, North Moore-street, near West Broadway. The main hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Back of the President's chair was suspended a fine portrait of Washington, and the several statues which adorn the room, were gracefully wreathed with evergreen. The exhibitions of this night-school are always elaborately gotten up, and are annually looked forward to by the inhabitants of the vicinity with pleasant anticipations. On this occasion they were superior to those of any former year, and reflected great credit upon the Principal, Mr. Thomas W. Conklin, and all connected with the school. Mr. Burras, President of the School Board, presided, and on the platform were many of the most prominent citizens of the Ward, including School Commissioner Duvignac, Andrew W. Leggatt, Esq., and James M. Tuttle, Esq.

The declamations were judiciously selected and well rendered. Those by Masters Reed and McNab were particularly fine, the latter being a masterpiece of elocution. The dialogues were new, racy and comical; and being acted in a natural and spirited manner, produced much merriment. The solos were good, and most of them warmly applauded, the one by Master J. G. Johnston being loudly encored; those by Masters Samuels and Horn were also exquisitely sung. The singing by the German Club, composed of the members of the German class, was a fine feature of the entertainment. The exercises closed with the distribution of certificates and brief addresses from the school officers complimentary to the teachers and pupils. The school has averaged over four hundred during the past Winter, being larger than ever before. The French class has been under the supervision of Prof. Jacob L. Bergen, the veteran French elocutionist, while the German class, under the charge of Prof. Louis Wagner, has been so large as to require an assistant. In the English department the accomplished and energetic Principal, Mr. Conklin, has been ably assisted by Messrs. Morehouse, Combs, Peck, Leary, Wicks, Bates and Hendrickson, all experienced teachers, long associated with this school.

American Institute.

The election of officers of the Institute for the ensuing year was held last evening. One hundred and forty-one ballots were cast, and the following ticket was elected, there being no opposition:

President—Horace Greeley.
Vice-Presidents—Dudley S. Gregory, Orlando B. Potter, William H. Vanderbilt.
Recording Secretary—Salem H. Wales.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman.
Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock.
Managers of the Fair—William H. Butler, Thomas McElrath, George Peyton, J. Groshen Herriot, Robert G. Hatfield, William S. Carpenter, Orestes Cleveland, Charles G. Halpine, William H. Hicks, J. Owen Rouse, C. Wager Hull, Edward Ruggles, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles G. Smull, J. Cooper Lord, Davis Collamore, Louis Feuchtwanger, Samuel C. Bishop, Frank Moore, J. Wilson Stratton, Charles K. Hawks, Isaac Walton, George F. Dawson, Samuel D. Tillman.
Committee on the Admission of Members—Charles E. Burd, Robert Lovett, John W. Chambers, John F. Cory, James H. Drake.
Committee on Finance—Thomas M. Adriance, Nathan C. Ely, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Thomas Williams, Jr., Chas. Chamberlain.
Committee on the Library—James K. Campbell, Edward S. Renwick, Dubois D. Parmelee, William Swinton, Richard W. Bleecker.
Committee on Repository—James Bogardus, Alfred Howell, Joseph Dixon, Nathaniel Wheeler, S. Starr Jocelyn.
Committee on Manufactures and Machinery—J. Wyatt Reid, Miers Coryell, George W. Quintard, Thomas D. Stetson, Warren Rowell.
Committee on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology—Charles A. Joy, Dubois D. Parmelee, Charles F. Chandler, Robert P. Stevens, J. S. Newberry.
Committee on Civil Engineering and Architecture—R. G. Hatfield, Leopold Eidlitz, Samuel McElroy, John W. Ritch, H. S. Walling.
Committee on Agriculture—John G. Bergen, P. T. Quinn, George Bartlett, John Crane, S. Edwards Todd.
Committee on Horticulture—William S. Carpenter, John Henderson, Benjamin C. Townsend, Isaac Buchanan, James Hogg.
Committee on Commerce—Jireh Bull, Frank Moore, Luther B. Wyman, James H. Sackett, John P. Veeder.

Serious Charge Against a Steamboat Captain.

About eight months ago the steamer *Washington Irving*, belonging to Messrs. Mott & Co., of New-York, was running between the City of Norfolk, Va., and other Southern ports, of which Geo. Olney was Captain, was attached by Sheriff Biggs on a civil process, and by him locked to the dock. Capt. Olney subsequently threw off the fastening, ordered steam on and started for sea. The commandant of the military post was notified of this action, and he dispatched a United States vessel in pursuit. The gunboat overhauled the *Irving*, placed five marines on board, and ordered the runaway Captain to follow her back to Norfolk. Olney complied for some time, but while off the Rip Raps put about, and started seaward again. The gunboat fired at the *Irving* two or three times, hitting her once, but did not succeed in rearresting the steamer. In this emergency Gov. Peirpoint telegraphed to Gen. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, who gave orders for the seizure of the vessel on her arrival at this port and the transfer of the marines to Governor's Island. A requisition was then issued by Gov. Peirpoint upon Gov. Fenton, which was brought in by Sheriff Biggs, and in due time the case was placed in the hands of Detectives Eustace and Farley, who succeeded in arresting Olney yesterday morning in South-street. The prisoner was first taken to Police Headquarters and afterward to the Perth Amboy boat, and placed on board *en route* for Virginia. About three minutes before the departure of the steamer a member of the legal firm of Beebe, Dean & Donohue appeared with a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Justice Leonard of the Supreme Court. The prisoner will be brought up for examination at 10 o'clock to-day.

Fire in Eleventh-street—Three Firemen Injured.

A fire occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday morning on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 177 East Eleventh-street, occupied by Otto Sick, originating from the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The whole of the contents of the room, and a portion of the roof were consumed before the flames were extinguished, causing a loss of $800, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Germania. Mrs. Ann Hurley occupied the rear of the fourth, and sustained a loss of $200 by fire and water; insured in the Tradesmen's. The third and second floors are occupied by Thomas Judge and Wm. Kims, whose furniture is damaged to the extent of $100. A. Freideman occupies the first floor as a grocery, and sustained a loss of $50; no insurance. The building is owned by Wm. Kims, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $4,000 in the Commercial. During the progress of the fire, as three firemen were carrying up a line of hose to the fourth story window, the ladder broke and precipitated the men to the ground, causing severe injuries. William Remson and John Piers, of Engine Company No. 17, were conveyed to a house near by and medical attendance summoned. Wm. O'Neil, of Engine Company No. 11, received the most serious injuries, and was removed to the New-York Hospital. The accident resulted from the ladder being placed at too low an angle, causing it to give way before the unequal pressure.

A Hackman Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

Thomas Considine, *alias* Thomas Williams, a coach-driver in the employ of Chester Lamb, of the St. Nicholas Hotel stables, was arrested yesterday by Detective Dusenbury, on a requisition from Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, upon Gov. Fenton. The charge against the prisoner is that of murder. It appears that during the year 1860 the accused drove a hack in Detroit, and attended a funeral a few miles from that City, and at a tavern on the road a fight occurred among the mourners and others, Irish, German and French, when the proprietor of the tavern was killed. Two or three men have already been tried for the crime, but none of them were convicted.

Considine, on being arrested, stated that he knew nothing of the mode or manner in which the murder had been committed, but he became involved in the row, escaped, and drove off with two or three ladies. He did not explain his reason for adopting an *alias*, but confessed that the occurrence had proved a source of much disquietude, and he appeared resigned to the ordeal of a trial, expressing himself confident that he will be acquitted. Mr. Lamb, his employer, gives the accused a good character. Considine has a wife and two children living in this City. He will be taken back to Michigan by Officer Grogan, of the Detroit Metropolitan Police.

A Determined Case of Suicide.

Adam Casher, 30 years of age, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 159 East Eleventh-street, committed suicide, as already reported, under the following singular circumstances: Casher had been employed as a porter by Richard & James, of No. 129 Maiden-lane, and was ill for some days. At 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, his wife went to his room to arrange the bed, and while bending over her husband, he kissed her and then threw a rope over her head, finally succeeding in tying her hand and foot. As Mr. Casher was evidently preparing for some dreadful act the terrified wife screamed for help, when several of the neighbors hurried to the scene. Casher then flourished a pistol, and threatened to shoot any one who attempted to interfere. One of the women, however, succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Casher, when the husband shut and fastened the door, and commenced breaking the furniture. The Police were summoned, and they broke open the door and found the deceased on the floor quite dead, he having shot himself through the head. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Typhoid—The Deaf and Dumb Institution.—This hitherto successful and widely popular charity has the past few months been singularly unfortunate. Some three months since typhoid fever broke out among the inmates, and spread so rapidly that the Board of Health were obliged to order the school closed, and the building disinfected and thoroughly overhauled and have the Croton water introduced. The Inspector reported the ventilation and other things necessary in a building calculated to accommodate so large a number of pupils, to be very defective—a report of which was published at the time. About the last of January, the Board of Health, after inspection, allowed the school to be again opened. Accordingly, the pupils were brought back to the institution from their homes in almost every part of the State, and some from other States. But, no sooner had they been reassembled—over three hundred—than the same disease has broken out again, there having occurred within the past few days some three cases. It has been reported to the Board of Health, but whether they will close the school again, or take some other measures, has not as yet been decided upon.

Alleged Embezzlement.—Jonathan Woods, of No. 174 Hudson-street, and Superintendent of the Labor and Aid Association for the Benefit of the Children of Deceased, Sick and Disabled Soldiers, appeared before the Magistrate Wednesday and preferred a complaint of embezzlement against James G. Wray, who was in his employ. It appears that on the 28th ult. the accused called upon Mrs. Charlotte M. Leggett, of No. 75 East Tenth-street, and collected the sum of $13 50 from her, the said amount being due to the Association above named. Instead of paying the money into the funds of the Association, Wray, as is alleged, appropriated it to his own use. The accused was arrested by Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct. On being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was committed for trial in default of bail.

A Woman Shot by an Officer.—Mrs. Pearsall, of No. 76 Crosby-street, appeared before the Magistrate Wednesday afternoon and requested information as to what she should do in the case of Georgiana Williams, a boarder of hers, who had been accidentally shot in the thigh by Officer Moore, of the Eighth Precinct, on the 7th inst., as he was in pursuit of a suspected thief, as previously reported in the Times. Mrs. Pearsall stated that the unfortunate woman was still at her house without regular medical attendance, and she had been unable to procure any assistance from Capt. Mills or the Police authorities, and she was unable to bear the necessary expenses. Justice Hogan gave the applicant a note to a medical friend, requesting his attention to the case.

Arrest of the Erie Railway Forger.—Detective H. Masterson and his aid James Mulligan arrived here yesterday morning from Richmond, Va., by the steamer *Niagara*, having in custody, Edward H. Whelen, the person who committed the forgery on the Erie Railway Company. He confesses his guilt and implicates a large number of offices and clerks connected with the road.

Art Sale.—A valuable collection of high art modern oil paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. Cadart, Esq., of Paris, the contributions of artists of the French Etching Club was offered for sale at auction in the Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, last evening by Henry D. Miner. The sale will be continued this evening.

Arrivals in the City.—Viscount de Chabrol, Paris, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. E. Vaughan, England, and Mr. Astruther, of the British army, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. E. M. McCook, United States army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge M. Halleit is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. Thos. W. Sweney, Philadelphia, is at the Astor House.

Sale of the Old Bohner Estate.—The valuable estate, commonly known as the Bohner property, embracing the northwest corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, together with a number of adjoining lots and buildings, are to be placed under the hammer on Tuesday next, by Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Charity Ball.—The Charity Ball is to take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of Monday, 4th March. It is to be a brilliant affair and is under the usual prominent management of former years.

Junior Exhibition—College of the City of New-York.—The Junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York will take place at Steinway Hall, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Alleged Bigamy.—William T. Handy, 23 years of age, arrested several days ago by the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on a charge of bigamy, was yesterday called up for examination by Justice Dailey. The testimony of a number of witnesses was taken, which went to show that they had witnessed the prisoner's marriage with two different women within two years. Rev. Chas. B. Sing, Pastor of the South Second-street M. E. Church, was called to the stand. He could not positively state that he ever saw the prisoner before, but had some recollection of marrying a person of his appearance. On looking over his marriage record he found the names of William T. Handy and Wilhelmina Shephardson, whom he joined in wedlock on the 8th of September, 1865, and on the 8th of January, 1867, the record showed that he married Theodore W. Handy and Catherine M. Betts. He could not swear positively to the prisoner's identity. Mrs. Mary Walters deposed to being defendant's sister; she knew his first wife, Wilhelmina Shephardson, and understood that she was a Confederate war widow, having a husband in Richmond, Va., at the time of her marriage with the prisoner. The examination was then adjourned to Thursday next.

Conviction on Circumstantial Evidence.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, Henry Jones, indicted for burglary, in feloniously entering the house of Mr. Hugh Allen, No. 60 Harrison-street, some months since, was placed on trial. The evidence proved that the house had been broken into about mid-night. The Police were notified and a search made, when the accused was discovered in an outhouse on a neighboring lot. On being taken to the Forty-third Police Precinct Station-house his person was searched, resulting in the finding of a match-box. The cover corresponding with the box was found in Mr. Allen's house, and on comparing the two, it was found that each contained parts of one revenue stamp, and in all other respects it was plainly evident that box and lid had originally belonged to each other. Upon proof of these facts, the Jury convicted the prisoner without leaving their seats, and Judge Dikeman sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years.

Stealing a Watch.—A woman named Eliza Jane Butler, residing in Smith-street, Eastern District, was yesterday examined before Justice Buckley, on the charge of stealing a watch worth about $100 from the house of A. F. Goodman, No. 26 Remsen street. It appears she entered the house unperceived, and, as alleged, took the watch and went off. She subsequently visited No. 5 William-street in the same manner, where she was detected and arrested. The watch was found in the lining of her muff. She was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The City Lamplighters.—Police Inspector Folk yesterday issued an order directing the Captains of the different precincts to arrest any person, after the 18th inst., who shall be found lighting or extinguishing the street lamps, excepting, only, the regularly appointed lamplighters. It appears that boys have hetofore been detailed for the purpose by the lamplighters, and the consequence was that about two-thirds of the street lamps were broken through carelessness. Hence the absence of light in many dark places throughout the city.

Probably Fatal Affray.—Two men named Paul Skein and James Whalen got into a quarrel at the porter-house of the former, No. 11 Union-street, some nights since, when Skein struck the other on the side of the head with a tumbler. The injury was at first thought to be slight, but subsequently it proved to be otherwise, and it is now feared may prove fatal. Skein was arrested and is held to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

An Excise Case.—John Etter, a North Sixth-street (E. D.) lager-beer dealer, was arrested on the 2d instant by Officer Phelan, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on a charge of keeping his saloon open after midnight. Etter was yesterday arraigned on this charge before Justice Dailey, but the complainant not being able to swear to the defendant having a license, he was discharged, on motion of his counsel, Stephen J. Colahan.

Wholesale Dealing in Molasses.—Frederick Herr, a dealer in molasses, was examined before United States Commissioner Jones yesterday, on the charge of selling molasses by wholesale without a license. As the defendant appears to have had a license for retail business, and as it was not shown by the evidence that he was a wholesale dealer, the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

Sixth Ward Democratic Primary.—The Sixth Ward Democratic Primary meeting elected the following ticket on Wednesday night: President, Alex. H. Cunningham; Vice-President, John J. White; Secretary, P. K. Horrigan; Treasurer, John McNamee; Delegate to General Committee, James Dunn; Inspectors, John Galvin and Matthew Harlow.

Severely Burned.—A laborer in the employ of the Brooklyn Gas Company, named Patrick Hart, accidentally fell through an opening at the floor of the Gas Works, foot of Hudson-avenue, on Wednesday evening, and striking on a pile of glowing cinders from the furnace, was dreadfully burned. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Fire in Boerum-street.—A fire broke out in the gas-fixture factory of Fellows, Hoffman & Co., Boerum-street, E. D., about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but was promptly extinguished by the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct, who used a force-pump with success. The loss is estimated at $500; no insurance.

Southern Relief Association.—A meeting of ladies is to be held on Monday, the 18th inst., at No. 128 Remsen-street, for the purpose of taking measures to coöperate with the New-York Association, formed for the purpose of relieving the suffering women and children in the Southern States.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey News in Brief.—The Soldiers' Children's Home at Trenton was formally opened on Wednesday, and dedicated by Gov. Ward in an appropriate address. There are now fifty children in the Home.... A bill has been introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature providing that rag-pickers and gipsys who travel with families, wagons and dogs, and make fires with stolen materials by the wayside, thus frightening horses and endangering life, shall be considered disorderly persons, and may be apprehended accordingly.... A bill is before the New-Jersey Legislature providing for the appointment of a Commission, authorized to select and locate certain grounds for a public park in the City of Newark.... A clothing store in Millville was robbed on Monday night, set on fire and the proprietor was nearly suffocated.... The Salem Post-office robber, who was confined in the Jail in that city awaiting trial, made good his escape on Sunday night by sawing off the bottom of the door of his cell.... The Passaic Falls at Paterson are said to never have presented a grander spectacle than at the present time.

The Wedding Party Disturbance.—Yesterday morning Patrick English and Mrs. Ellen Ratchford, two more of the party engaged in the disturbance at a wedding party in Monroe-street, Newark, on Saturday night last, where a female guest had her arm crushed and broken in a door, were tried before Justice Mills, at the Police Court. From the evidence of Dr. Dodd, who was summoned to attend the injured women, it appears that beside the personal injuries sustained by the woman, she was robbed of a pocket-book containing several dollars. When the physician arrived he found the hostess, Mrs. Ratchford, in an area-way with an infant in her arms, exposed to the night air, having been locked out, as was alleged by her husband, for striking him over the head with a stove-lid. One old man was so drunk that he had not recovered his senses the next day at noon. Mrs. Ratchford was convicted of a breach of the peace, and fined $5 and costs, and English, for being drunk, was fined $2 50 and costs.

Seizure of a Subterranean Distillery.—United States Collector Thorn, on Wednesday, received information that a small whisky distillery was in operation on the premises rear of P. Gorman's liquor-store, corner of Greene and Steuben streets, Jersey City. Special Officer Kip was detailed to look after the matter, and upon visiting the place found a forty-gallon still at work in a basement, rear of Gorman's store, said to belong to a man named Kavanagh. Gorman went before Collector Thorn, and upon his promise that nothing should be disturbed in the place, the matter was allowed to rest until yesterday morning, when upon Officer Kip visiting the premises he found that during the night the still and other apparatus connected therewith had been removed. The Collector, therefore, feeling satisfied that Gorman was the proprietor or an interested party, ordered his liquor-store to be seized and closed up, to await further investigation.

Extensive Coal Fire at the Cunard Docks.—The fact has just become known that for the past ten or twelve days an extensive fire has been burning under the immense heaps of coal belonging to the Cunard Steamship Company, on the wharf between Grand and Grand streets, Jersey City, caused by spontaneous combustion, and kept burning by the gases confined there. There are between seven and eight thousand tons of coal stored under the sheds, and the fire was first discovered on Tuesday, when efforts were made to extinguish it by applying water from the hydrants, but up to the present time without success. Yesterday morning a gang of men was set to work to remove the coal not yet reached by the fire to a safer place.

Alleged Extortion of Money from Witnesses.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, made a presentment charging Detectives McWilliams and Nugent, of Jersey City, with having extorted money from the sailors, witnesses in the case of the alleged attempt by a negro to burn the ship *Lady Blessington*, and also against the keeper of the Hudson County Jail, for extorting from the same parties payment for their board while detained in that institution. In the case of the officers, they state that they will be fully able to prove that the charge made against them is entirely unfounded.

Serious Accident on a City Railroad.—Early on Wednesday evening an aged man named John Donahoe, residing at Hudson City, was run over by one of the cars running from Hoboken to the Five Corners, and sustained a fracture of one leg and a dislocation of the ankle of the other. He was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Chabert. The driver of the car, August Schott, was arrested by Police Captain Donavan, and on being taken before Acting Recorder Bohnstedt he was held in $1,000 bail to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

The Arson Case—Acquittal of Ex-Alderman Noyes.—The case of Ex-Alderman Noyes, tried in the Essex County Court for setting fire to his factory, was concluded yesterday. The Jury, after an absence of less than five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with demonstrations of satisfaction by the large audience present. It is rumored that Schaeffer and the ex-policeman who were instrumental in having Mr. Noyes indicted have left the city.

Charged with Perjury.—Mrs. Susan Peck, of No. 100 Erie-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Onslow, charged, on complaint of John H. Roberts, with perjury. Mrs. Peck is charged with having sworn falsely before Justice Quaife, on the examination of Roberts, accused of having robbed the house of Mrs. Hughes, of which he was honorably acquitted. She was held to bail in the sum of $500 for her appearance to answer.

Remains of an Infant Discovered.—Yesterday afternoon while some laborers were excavating a trench in a vacant lot on Grand, between Henderson and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City, they came across a small coffin containing the skeleton of an infant. The remains were supposed to have been interred there by some poor person to save expense. Coroner Warren took charge of the remains and will cause them to be interred.

Incendiary Attempt.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, an attempt was made to burn down a stable in Willow-street, Hoboken, belonging to Mr. Selma, Hoboken and New-York expressman. Mr. Selma had occasion to go into the rear yard, when he discovered a fire blazing up in the stable, which he managed to extinguish without causing an alarm. Upon examination he found that the fire had been kindled by saturating some hay with kerosene.

Disturbance at a Colored Ball.—The colored *élite* of Jersey City had a ball on Wednesday night at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, which was attended by many of their colored friends from New-York. Champagne was the beverage most indulged in, one party of three consuming $60 worth. The result was a free fight about 2 A. M., in which some of the belles participated, and it required a posse of Police to quell the disturbance.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Thursday Feb. 14.

Flour dull; holders of first-class brands are firm in their views. Wheat dull and almost neglected; sales of No. 2 at $1 83½@$1 84½, closing dull at inside price. Corn opened active, but subsequently declined 1½c., closing dull at 81c. Oats quiet. Provisions inactive and almost nominal, with small sales of Mess Pork at $18 50; Rumps—sales at $15; Sweet Pickled Hams—sales at 10½c.@11c. Dressed Hogs in light supply, the season being nearly over; market rather unsettled; sales range from $7 25@$7 95, principally at from $7 40@$7 60. Live Hogs firm and 5c.@10c. higher, under active packing and shipping demand; sales range from $6 05@$7 for ordinary to extra choice lots. Receipts—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,900. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 6,600 bushels.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Flour dull, but prices are not lower. Sales of Trade and Fancy brands at $11 50@$15, and Superfine at $9 75@$10 25—hardly any demand for the latter. Wheat in light supply and the market is firmer; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 40@$2 42, and No. 1 Winter at $2 90. Corn dull; sales of No. 1, in elevators, at 60c. and 75c. in sacks. Oats dull; No. 1 were offered at 50c., closing dull and unsettled. Rye unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 23. Barley unchanged and dull; sales of prime Fall at $1 60. Cotton dull at 29c.@30c.; sales 260 bales at 29c.@29½c. Whisky steady at 26c. in bond. Provisions inactive, holders firm, but little or no demand; prices nominally unchanged. Butter and Cheese steady at the last quotations. Gold 136½.

Oswego, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Flour dull, and some brands are 25c. ℘ barrel lower; sales 600 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 25 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15@$15 25 for Double Extra. Rye Flour steady, sales at $7. Buckwheat Flour, sales at $6. Wheat in moderate request; sales, 5,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2 95. Corn quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 12. Oats and other grains nominal. Corn Meal, sales at $2 60@$2 75 ℘ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ℘ 50 lbs. sacks. Shorts are selling at $20; Shipstuffs at $25@$27; and Middlings $32@$34 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston $1; to New-York 90c.; to Albany 80c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton quiet at 32c.@32½c. for Middling Uplands. Coffee firm but inactive; sales at 13½c.@15½c., gold, in bond. Sugar inactive but steady. Flour dull and market favors buyers. Wheat—Sales of Pennsylvania Red at $2 80@$2 85, and for choice Maryland, $3@$3 25. Corn—Supply improving and prices lower; sales of White at 96c.@$1; Yellow, 95c. Oats, 56c.@57c. Clover Seed, $8 62@$8 69. Mess Pork—Western, $21 50. Bulk Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c. Lard, 12c.@12½c. city and Western. Whisky—No sales.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Flour dull. Wheat very dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 08, and No. 2 at $1 93½@$1 94. Oats quiet; sales at 45c. Corn firmer; sales of No. 1 at 81c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork—No. 1 offered at $18 50. Lard—Sales at 10¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet and firm; sales at $7@$7 25. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, 430 Dressed Hogs. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

Louisville, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Tobacco active for higher grades; sales 106 hhds. at $3 25@$32 62. Superfine Flour $10. Prime Red Wheat $2 95. Corn, shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats 63c. Mess Pork $21. Prime Lard 13½c. Bulk Shoulders 7½c. Loose Bacon, shoulders, 9½c.@10c. Packed Bacon, clear sides, 13c. Hams 14c. Raw Whisky $2 25. Cotton 30c. New-Orleans Sugar, prime, 14½c.

Buffalo, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Flour in fair demand at $11 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Old neglected; sales 1,500 bushels new Toledo at 87c., delivered. Barley steady at $1 05 for Canada. Whisky dull and nominal. Pork—New Mess, $20 50. Lard, 12½c.@13c. Dressed Hogs, $8 50. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye neglected.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton quiet at 33c., for Middling Uplands, and 34c. for Middling New-Orleans. Flour dull. Western $12 50; State $13 50. Wheat dull; sales 1,400 bushels prime Red at $2 28@$2 32; White $3 35. Rye $1 33½. Corn active; sales 60,000 bushels Yellow at $1. Oats steady. Groceries generally unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $21 75.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton firm; Middling 30c.@31c. Spirits Turpentine quiet; sales at 58c.@60c. Resins steady; sales at $2 80@$5. Tar firm; sales at $1 67½. Pork firm; sales of City Mess at $24.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton dull; sales 180 bales; Middlings, 31c.; sales of the week 2,500 bales; receipts of the week 4,700 bales; stock 18,300 bales.

Savannah, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton dull; sales 100 bales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts to-day 813 bales; receipts of the week 6,554 bales; exports 5,649 bales; stock 27,384 bales.

Mobile, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton—Sales 600 bales; light demand; closed easy; Middling 30c.; receipts 509 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 137¾; Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 14—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Hon. John Bigelow and family, Mrs. E. E. Peck, Wm. Harper, Miss Carroll, Mme. Chalavant, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. Hamilton, R. B. W. Sayers, A. P. Steven, J. Jones, Dr. H. G. Forbes, W. M. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson, 4 children and nurse, Miss Peacock, J. B. George, Jos. Dodd, John Bowles, G. J. Pritchell, Rev. N. B. Whitby, A. Seemiller, Jr., H. L. Delamarie, Chas. Hecker, Samuel Plant, William, Thomas, Henry, Laura, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Farmer and infant, J. W. Chrisholm, wife and daughter, A. E. Wheeler, J. G. Grey, Mr. Lawson, F. Gregory, I. Albecasis, S. and J. Pfeiffer, R. W. L. Raisin, Dr. Liebeg, F. B. Crofton, T. Pickiers, W. F. D. Lea, John Boise.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon sets.... 4 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 28 | Gov. Island. 5 17 | Hell Gate.... 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Flambeau, Everson, Newport, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Malta, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Florida, Barstow, Baltimore, J. B. Smull.

Ships Adele, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Cork via Philadelphia; Gen. McClellan, Mitchell, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Young, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; St. Ursula, ——, (Br.,) Rio Janeiro via Brunswick, Ga., Pendergast Bros.; White Wing, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Co.

Brigs Sam, (Br.,) Pannell, Arroyo, P. R., G. H. Wellington; A. Townsend, Townsend, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Lewis Haines, Appleby, Eastport, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Co.

Schooners J. Kinzele, Lake, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scopian, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

Sloops Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, Stranahan & Jackson; R. Wiles, Baker, Stamford, N. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, Liverpool Jan. 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 46 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 30, 5 miles W. of Bell Buoy, passed National Co.'s steamship Helvetia, bound W.; Feb. 1, 140 miles W. of Fastnet Cunard Co.'s steamship Palmyra, do.; 2d, lat. 50 59, lon. 18, steamship Manhattan, bound E.; 6th, lat. 48, lon. 32 28, a Cunard brig-rigged screw steamer, do.; 8th, lat. 46 35, lon. 39 42, an Inman steamship, supposed the City of Boston, do.; same day, lat. 45 49, lon. 42 30, a National Co.'s steamship, do.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 11th, at 8 P. M., off Lookout Shoal, passed steamship Quaker City, bound in.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Kalorama, Johnson, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull.

U. S. supply steamer Memphis, A. V. Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringe, Pensacola, via Key West, Port Royal, Charleston and Western Bar. 10th inst., off Charleston, spoke brig Manzanilla, Maguire, of and from Rockport, Me., bound for Wilmington, N. C., 36 ds. out, and in distress. 13th, lat. 74 16, lon. 38 18, discovered a ship on fire; ran down and sent a boat to her; she proved to be a schr. of about 350 tons, loaded with heavy timber, waterlogged and abandoned; could not make out her name, her stern having been burned to the water's edge; saw a schr. hove to about 5 miles distant, with a boat in the water, having apparently been to her assistance.

Ship Betty, (Brem.,) Nutshorn, Antwerp via Falmouth 28 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to C. Messing. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newport, Eng., via Milford Haven Dec. 22, with railroad iron to master. Jan. 4, Israel Raymond fell from the jibboom and was lost, blowing heavy at the time.

Bark Eliza Hands, (of Jersey,) De Gruchy, Yokohama Aug. 29, with teas to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13, St. Helena 27th. Feb. 12, lat. 38 17, lon. 73 10, saw a ship dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Malaga 52 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Balsha, (Swed.,) Westerlund, Antwerp 73 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly gales; lost sails, and lost one boat and stove two others.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem,) Karstens, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to order. 13th inst., 6 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, collided with a wreck, but received no damage.

Bark Robert Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. Jan. 13, off the harbor of Miragoane, spoke schr. Cyrus Forset, of Booth Bay; Feb. 5, no lat., &c., exchanged signals with steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall. Dec. 23, Leonard Dey, seaman, a native of Massachusetts, died of fever.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Matanzas Feb. 2, with sugar and 1 passenger to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Julia C. Clark, for New-York.

Bark J. Steele, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Fulmore, Bristol, Eng., 42 ds., with railroad iron to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Hirundo, (Norw.,) Cappden, Charente 55 ds., with brandies and salt to Godillot, Stevens & White. Had heavy weather.

Bark Jenny, (Brem.,) Henrici, Bremen 61 ds., with mdse. and 233 passengers to F. Schwoon. Had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage. Had heavy weather first part of passage, and split sails.

Bark C. M. Von Behr, (Meck.,) Ruttgardt, Taganrog Oct. 10, and Gibraltar Dec. 20, with wool to Heinneman & Payson. Jan. 18, lat. 23 02, lon. 36 20, spoke a Br. bark from Morocco for London, 50 ds. out, showing ad dist. pennant No. 4,830.

Bark Annie M. Gray, Guin, Apalachicola, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Bark Virginia, (of Liverpool,) Reynolds, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Casca, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stevenson & Co. Feb. 9, lat. 33 14, lon. 76 30, was in co. with the bark Henry P. Lord, of Harpswell.

Brig Insulaneren, (Dan.,) Jensen, Santos 55 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Penniman, Dickson, Havana 45 ds., with molasses to Peck & Church. Has been 37 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales; stove bulwarks, boats and fore after houses, split and lost sails, strained the vessel, causing her to leak badly. 7th inst., lat. 38 14, lon. 67 21, spoke bark Addie McAdams, hence for Marseilles, who supplied us with provisions.

Brig Bachelor, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Millar, Malaga Dec. 13, with fruit and lead to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Brig H. Virden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Concordia, (Pruss.,) Holtz, Buenos Ayres Dec. 15, via Cape Henry 9th inst., with hides, &c., to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has had heavy weather; lost jibboom, and lost and split sails.

Brig Wangerland, (Olden.,) Cassens, Montevideo 71 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 2, with sugar, oranges and 2 passengers to E. T. Smith. 13th inst., Barnegat bearing W. N. W. 6 miles, saw the quarter-deck of a vessel and other wrecked stuff.

Brig Triton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scoville, Ragged Island 11 ds., with salt, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Gem, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Was off Barnegat on the 9th inst., and was blown off in the heavy gale of the 10th.

Schr. Annie Jane, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McIsaac, Halifax 19 ds., with mdse. to C. Nickerson & Co. Feb. 2, lat. 40 20, lon. 65 40, spoke brig Penniman, from Havana for New-York 32 ds.; was short of provisions; supplied her. Off Cape Sable, in a heavy gale, laid to 5 ds.

Schr. Village Queen, (of Port Maria, Jam.,) Delfosse, Kingston, Jam., via Jacksonville 9 ds., with logwood, &c., to H. DeCordova & Co. The V. Q. put into Jacksonville for repairs, having encountered heavy N. W. gales, and received considerable damage.

Schr. White Sea, Blatchford, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with moderate weather. Feb. 11, lat. 38 11, lon. 74, saw the hulk of a large vessel, dismasted.

Schr. Chas. W. Holt, ——, Darien, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hillegonda, (Holl.,) Hiekamp, Rio Grande 34 ds., with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Below.

Ship Nile, Aylward, from Liverpool Dec. 11.
Brig James Marchie.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Arr. ships Looloo, from Manila; Herald, from Calcutta; brigs Sarah Harris, from Glasgow; schrs. Gettysburgh, from Jacksonville; Lucy A. Orcutt, from Wilmington, N. C. Below—Brig Alice Starrett, from Galveston.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; ship Iron Crown, Calcutta; bark Commerce, New-Orleans; schr. Bergen, New-Orleans. Off the Highland Light, Cape Cod, bark Reduath, Matanzas, for Portland.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—Arr. steamers Whirlwind, Philadelphia; Lulu, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 13.—Arr. schr. Joseph Whitehouse, Satilla River for Bath. Reports Jan. 31, lat. 34 33, lon. 68 45, passed schr. Pilot Fish, of New-York, having been abandoned, and was in possession of Brem. bark Jupiter, part of the crew being on board, who appeared to be stripping her.

MOBILE, Feb. 14.—Cld. ship American Union, for Liverpool, with 3,472 bales cotton.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, New-York; ship Thesaurus, Liverpool; brig Young Acorn, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 14.—Sld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The wind during the day has been southerly and light. In the afternoon a dense fog settled down, which still continued up to the time of our going to press.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 12.—The British steamship Peruvian, Sir John Joseph Glover, Commander, which left Philadelphia on the 5th instant for Norfolk, arrived at the latter port yesterday afternoon. She was detained by the ice in the Delaware at the Horseshoe. On Sunday night she got out of the river and passed out by the Capes of Delaware. This vessel was built in 1863, in Stockton, County of Durham, England, for a rebel cruiser, was pierced for six guns, and was called the Southerner. She was afterward sold to other parties, and called the Westminster. She was again sold, since the termination of the war, to the British-American Steamship Company, and named the Peruvian.

She is bark-rigged, frame work of iron, "clincher" built. Length 221 feet, beam 38 feet, depth of hold 25 feet; gross tonnage, 1,248. Her auxiliary power is two engines, with a combined horse-power of 300 horse. Her officers are as follows: Captain, Sir Joseph Glover; First Officer, John McDonald; Second Officer, Wm. Thompson; Third Officer, Wm. White; Purser, Thomas Train; Surgeon W. H. Saxton; Chief Engineer, And. Spring, with a crew of 70 men all told.

The British American Company, to which this steamer belongs, is a wealthy organization, and owns the following vessels: The Peruvian, Brazilian and Florida, built in 1863; the Alabama, Melita and Bolivar, recently purchased, and the Chesapeake now building in England, making in all ten steamers. The Peruvian takes out to Liverpool a cargo of 3,000 bales of cotton, with naval stores, leaving in Norfolk a full cargo for the steamship Delaware, which is expected to arrive about March 1. Direct trade from Norfolk has been fairly inaugurated, and shipments of goods from inland towns and plantations are daily arriving in large quantities. The steamship Brazilian sailed some weeks ago, and large quantities of cotton and Southern produce crowd the wharves awaiting the expected steamships. The importance to the South of direct trade with Europe has at length excited the attention of the merchants of Richmond, Petersburgh and Norfolk, and large orders for goods to be imported on the returning steamers are already on their way to England.

The Russian ship Ilion, Capt. Blowberger, 78 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron for Baltimore, arrived to-day. The Bremen ship Adolphin, with passengers from Bremen for Baltimore, and the bark Maggie Hamill from Cardiff with railroad iron, are still wind bound in Chesapeake Bay.

The oyster schooner Prize Banner, from Boston for the Rappahannock River, arrived to-day and reported having experienced a heavy northwest gale on the night of the 9th inst., but sustained no damage.

There have been no additional arrivals or departures. The weather is clear with the wind from the eastward.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 13.—Arrived schooner Josiah Whitehouse, Satilla River for Bath.

Spoken, &c.

Isaac Carver—brig, from —— for Jersey, Feb. 13, off the Delaware.

John Mantthie—bark, of Glasgow, from Minatitlan, bound to Cork for orders, Feb. 5, lat. 27 05, lon. 79 51.

Maria Adelaide—Pruss. ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 63 ds. out, Feb. 4, lat. 27, lon. 63 38.

Otena—Olden. ship, from Bremen for New-York, Jan. 19, lat. 21, lon. 32 20.

Pitalu—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, Jan. 7, lat. 1 11 N., lon. 23 09 W.

Rebecca—Hanov. schr., from the West Indies for Bremen, 21 ds. out, Feb. 6, lat. 31 59, lon. 68 54.

Uranie—Fr. bark, from Bourbon for Mantez, Dec. 15, lat. 29 24 S., lon. 9 28 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 2, schr. Annie Belle, wtg.; brigs Rising Sun and L. & W. Armstrong, do.; schrs. Phantom and Grand Pree, do.; brig Two Marys, do.; brig Cassie Gray, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Sagua, Feb. 2, brig Flora, Mayo, for New-York, ldg.; brig Egenore and schr. Elizabeth McGee, for Philadelphia, ldg.; brig Hattie Emery, wtg.

At Cardenas, Feb. 3, brigs Josephine, ldg. for New-York; J. D. Townsend, do.; bark Union, do.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arr. from New-York, Emily, at Falmouth; Constellation, Ironsides, Cynosure, Rhea, Sylvia and Southampton, at Liverpool; E. H. Taylor, at Deal.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Moses Day, at Helvaet; Lizzie Morrow, of Queenstown; Blomidon, at Falmouth.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Berdealiza, at Bordeaux; Thomas Carl, Johann, Pocahontas, Aberdeen and Matterhorn, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, National Eagle, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Black Hawk, at Liverpool; Alpine, at Queenstown; Clara Rusa, Sutie and Galatea, at Hong Kong; Gustav Pickard, at Falmouth.

Mem.—The Martha Rideout was condemned and sold at Singapore for $3,500.

The Cock of the Walk, New-York for Bremen, was at Falmouth, damaged.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT THEY RECEIVED ONLY TRIFLING DAMAGE FROM THE FIRE THIS MORNING. THEIR STOCK IS IN PERFECT ORDER, AND THE BUSINESS WILL CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

No. 350 Broadway.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1867.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

Have issued the following Circular to their friends:

Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.,
Wednesday, P. M., Feb. 13, 1867.

Gentlemen: It gives us pleasure to inform you that we have rescued our books and valuable papers from the fire which destroyed our Warehouse yesterday morning, and that our office business will proceed without the least interruption.

We have also in bond (with large arrivals in port today) an excellent assortment of FOREIGN GOODS, embracing our usual variety, including CARPETING and CANTON MATTINGS, all of which we are prepared to sell on favorable terms.

We hope to reorganize our business in all departments within a very few days, and to offer the public a very attractive stock of

PERFECTLY FRESH GOODS,

of which further notice will be given.

We beg also to express our grateful sense of obligation to a great number of friends, who have hastened to offer us their sympathy in the time of our misfortune.

Very truly yours,
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
Leonard-st., near Broadway.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

AMERICA.—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF French china in America.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.
Sole agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper & Co.'s gas fixtures.

AMERICA.—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF cut and engraved table glass, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., in America. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.
Sole agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper & Co.'s gas fixtures.

AMERICA.—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF gas fixtures in America. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, sole agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper & Co.'s chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., &c. The trade supplied.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 175, Feb. 14, 1867.
56, 39, 55, 17, 11, 18, 61, 16, 45, 7, 41, 26, 35.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 176, Feb. 14, 1867.
46, 28, 41, 70, 6, 40, 30, 76, 32, 65, 8, 66, 51, 27, 43.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 99, Feb. 14, 1867.
9, 35, 19, 24, 10, 58, 64, 69, 46, 60, 57, 52, 33.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 100, Feb. 14, 1867.
12, 76, 37, 52, 59, 62, 46, 57, 11, 67, 25, 65, 30, 48, 33.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. Principal office—United States, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; and Calle de La Habana 108, Havana, Cuba.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 163 Fulton-st.